Palmer Cycle Covers Rs. at .. .. .. 7/0
Buccaneer Covers at 5/0
Palmer Tubes at .. 3/8
and Buccaneer Tubes Rs. 2-12 each.
WELLINGTONS SUPPLY SAME
BOMBAY & POONA.

# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

PALMER MOTOR CYCLE
COVD COVERS AND TUBES
JUST RECEIVED.
Send for full particulars.
WELLINGTON CYCLISTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. IV NO. 200 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1916. ONE ANNA.

## SHIPPING.

### P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P & O SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

| Date. | | Steamers. | Tons. | From Aden | Tons |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27th | Aug. | Salsette .. | 6000 | Kaisari-Hind | 11500 |
| 3rd | Sept. | Caledonia .. | 8000 | ... | ... |
| 10th | " | Salsette .. | 6000 | Mooltan | 10000 |
| 17th | " | Khyber .. | 9000 | .... | .. |
| 24th | " | Salsette .. | 6000 | Kathiar | 9000 |
| 1st | Oct. | Nagoya .. | 7000 | ... | ... |
| 8th | " | Karmala .. | 9000 | ... | ... |
| 15th | " | Khiva .. | 9000 | ... | ... |
| 22nd | " | Arabia .. | 8000 | ... | ... |
| 29th | " | Nellore .. | 7000 | ... | ... |

P & O Colombo, Straits, China, and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, etc.

| Date. | | Steamers. | Tons. | Connecting at Colombo. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 24th | Aug | Sardinia .. | 7000 | Arabia .. | 8000 |
| 7th | Sept. | Novara .. | 7000 | Morea .. | 110.0 |
| 21st | " | Nore .. | 7000 | Medina .. | 12500 |
| 20th | Oct | Malta .. | 7000 | Malwa .. | 11080 |
| 16th | Nov | Novara .. | 7000 | Mooltan .. | 10000 |

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

### BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

| About | Steamer. | Destination |
|---|---|---|
| 22nd Aug | Linga | Karachi direct. |
| 26th " | Chakla | P. Gulf extra. |
| 30th " | A. Apcar | E and S Africa |

Later on arrival of English Mail.

S.S. Linga will sail on 9th August for Karachi direct.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

### THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO. LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports via Karachi.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation, Deck passengers also carried.

Present sailings are as follows:—

FOR JEDDAH.

Sardar 1,995 tons on or about 1st September.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. Shushtar 2,664 tons on or about 2nd September.

For further particulars apply to
HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & CO.,
Agents,
121, Esplanade Road.

## INSURANCE.

THE
### ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874

INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company.

| FUNDS | CLAIMS PAID |
|---|---|
| Rs. 5,00,00,000 | Rs. 4,50,00,000 |

*The Question of the Moment!*

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the 'ORIENTAL' without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security
Liberal Conditions

*Full particulars and forms on application*

S. S. STORY,
Actg. Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

## SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
JOINT SERVICE
SAILINGS, 1916.
HOMEWARD

| Steamers | Class. | Tons. | Leave Bombay about. | Leave Karachi about. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *City of Birmingham | A & C | 7498 | | 23rd Sept |

* Not calling at Marseilles

AUTUMN SAILINGS OUTWARD.

| Steamers. | Class. | Tons. | Leave Liverpool about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| City of Athens | A&C | 5594 | 12th Sept. |
| *City of Paris | A&C | 9000 | 2nd Oct. |
| City of York | A&C | 7824 | 16th Oct. |
| City of Cairo | A&C | 7760 | 16th Nov. |

*Calling at Marseilles.

| FARES. | 1st class Single. | 1st class Return | 2nd class Single. | 2nd class Return. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs | Rs. |
| Marseilles ... | 555 | 883 | 420 | 620 |
| London via Marseilles ... | 630 | 1,093 | 480 | 790 |
| Liverpool ... | 600 | 90 | 452 | 675 |
| London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ... | ... | 942 | ... | 713 |

Special rates by B Class steamers on application.

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided, it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Bombay:—Messrs. E Bate & Sons, Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

### ABAD LINE OF STEAMERS.

FORTNIGHTLY TO PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Arrival. | Departure. |
|---|---|---|---|
| "S.S. Asia Maru". | 2561 | 11th Aug. 1916. | 20th Aug. 1916. |
| "S.S. Anyo Maru" | 2169 | 27th Aug. 1916 | 5th Sept. 1916 |

For further particulars apply to:—
MIRZA MOHAMED SHIRAZEE,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

## BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,400,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Antung Hsein | Calcutta | Ryojun (Port Arthur) |
| Changchun | London | San Francisco |
| Darien (Dalne) | Lyons | Shanghai |
| Hankow | Fengtien | Sydney |
| Harbin | (Mukden) | (Australia) |
| Hongkong | Nagasaki | Tiehling |
| Honolulu | Newchwang | Tientsin |
| Kobe | New York | Tokyo |
| (Cal. U.S.A.) | Osaka | Tsingtau |
| Los Angles | Pekin | Tsinanfu |
| Liaoyang | | |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

M. SHUTO,
Sub-Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

## SHIPPING.

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

| Steamers. | Commanders. | Tons. | Arrival. | Departure |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Meyori Maru | M. Tankuchi | 3775 | 13th Aug. | 22nd Aug. |
| Yamaga-Maru | K. Kudo | 3791 | 19th Aug | 22nd Aug |
| Bombay Maru | S. Shinohara | 4625 | 17th Aug. | 26th Aug |
| Rangoon Maru | T. Hori | 5348 | 14th Sept. | 26th Sept. |

For Freight apply to—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 278,600.
Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore

| Steamers. | Tons. | Commanders. | Arrivals. | Departures |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Java Maru .. | 4469 | S. Yanagi | 14th Aug | 27th Aug. |
| Indo Maru .. | 5311 | K. Tashiro | 24th Aug. | 2nd Sept. |
| Shinkoku Maru | 5336 | Y. Kuchiki | 14th Sept. | 25th Sept. |

For Freight apply to

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

## BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital ..... £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | Chittagong | Zanzibar |
| Bombay | Rangoon | Mombassa |
| Madras | Mandalay | Nairobi |
| Karachi | Colombo | Nakuru |
| Lahore | Kandy | Kisuma |
| Amritsar | Newera-Elliya | Jinja |
| Delhi | Aden (Camp) | Kampala |
| Cawnpore | Aden (Steamer Point) | Entebbe |
| Tuticorin | | |
| Cochin | | |

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

## F. CORNAGLIA'S

THE FIRM FOR CHOCOLATES.

Just unpacked a large consignment of Cadbury's and Caley's Fancy Boxes,

Price from As. 10 to Rs. 30 each.

FELICE CORNAGLIA
CONFECTIONER
BOMBAY & POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia". Telephone No. 42.

## BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 21st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

B. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

## BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

Bankers to the Government in Burmah.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

SINCE my business is ADVERTISING, I am taking my own medicine by advertising myself.

I do not intend to boast about myself, but I do want to tell you what I think I can do.

There are many clever men in the field. I know I have the keenest competition to meet but that will not prevent me from getting my share of the business.

I feel so sure of being able to help some business men to do a greater business by adopting the style of advertising I believe in, that I will be willing to take a modest fee, as I am certain you would not like, in fairness to me, that I should render this service absolutely free of charge.

R. V. KAIKINI.

3, Medows, Street, Bombay.

## HOTELS

ADMIRABLE SITUATION AT
NASIK ROAD
DEOLALI.
ENGLISH CLIMATE
ACCOMODATION CAN BE HAD AT
EMPRESS HOTEL.
FOR EUROPEAN FAMILIES
GYMKHANA. CHARGES MODERATE.

## AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO

GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RY. AUCTIONEERS.

NO. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

Residence Tele. No. 696.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS, ETC., AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT OF THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co., and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, at Wadi Bunder, the following consisting of a quantity of unclaimed goods and sweepings such as bags of cotton seed, bags or jowari, bags of wheat, bags of linseed, bags of rapeseed, bags of G. nut seeds, bags of dry chillies, bales of newspaper, bales of B. Cotton, one iron package, bales of gunny bags, bales of hemp, bundles of iron bars, bags of gram, bags of harda, bags of barley, bags of castorseed, bags of tillseed, empty casks, baskets of tamerind, iron safe, bales of cotton, bags of clean grain, bags of sweepings etc., etc.

Also 4 crates asbestos sheets.

A deposit of 50 per cent., will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON THURSDAY THE 24TH AUGUST AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF SPECIALLY SELECTED AND MADE-TO-ORDER RICH INDIAN CARVED AND TEAKWOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GENOVA VELVET LINED SUITES OF SOFAS AND CHAIRS, ARTISTIC CHIPPENDELE CABINETS, SELECTED SOLID DOUBLE AND SINGLE ALMIRAHS, DRESSING CHESTS OF DRAWERS, IRON DOUBLE AND SINGLE BEDS, ETC., ETC.

On THURSDAY, the 24th August, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., are instructed to sell by public auction at No. 52, Watson's Annexe, Apollo Bunder next to the Bombay Yacht Club the valuable specially selected and made-to-order Indian carved and teakwood household furniture by well-known makers such as dining tables, mirrored sideboards, dinner-waggons, rich Genoa velvet lined drawing room suites of sofas and chairs rich chippendele pattern artistic cabinets, Indian carved chiffoniers, carved centre tables, carved jardineer stands, writing tables, mirrored hatstands, rich porcelain China jars, selected bedroom double and single almirahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing chests of drawers, marble topped dressing and washing tables, iron double and single complete cots, large english cooking stove, china matting, rich glass porcelain and platedware etc. etc., the property of Thomas C. Ross Esq., of the British Indian Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. including that of other gentlemen.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd August, 1916.

## AUCTION SALE.

JIWAJI SORABJI & CO

One Motor Launch in good condition, opened for inspection in Government Dockyard, and also other things, such as, old scrap iron, angle iron, coir ropes, manilla ropes, old canvas, old clothes, jars, wooden boxes, old boats, old timber, etc., etc., too numerous to mention.

Under instructions from the Director Royal Indian Marine Bombay, Messrs. JIVAJEE SORABJEE and Co., will sell by public auction, on TUESDAY, the 22nd August, 1916, and the following days, as may be necessary the abovementioned stores, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), at Fort in the compound of the Government Dockyard.

The conditions of sale:—That 50 per cent deposit to be immediately paid, and the articles cleared away on or before the fifteenth day, after the full completion of the sale, otherwise the lots and deposits will be forfeited, and the lots will be resold.

Further particulars and conditions of sale—which will be declared at the time of the sale.—Apply to the undersigned.

JIVAJEE SORABJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd Aug. 1916.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

10, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S STEAM LAUNCH "JAFFNA."

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esqr., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Ramchand Harichand, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on Tuesday, the 29th day of August 1916 at 5 p.m. (S. T.), near Nazir's Chowki, Kolsa Bunder, at Mazagon Darukhana, the said Insolvent's steam launch, named "Jaffna" with engine, boiler, etc.

The said steam launch bears permission to embark and disembark passengers at Mazagon Bunder, Bombay, from and to Uran and Ulwa.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd August, 1916.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

TEL. NO. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF PROVISIONS FOR INDIAN TROOPS, etc., at "C" Shed, Alexandra Docks on Frere Road.

Under instructions from the Embarkation Supply Officer, Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of August, 1916, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at "C" Shed Alexandra Docks (entrance from Frere Road.)

A lot of provision for Indian Troops, large lot of gunny bags, hoop iron, coir ropes, sea dead stock, etc., etc.

Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down and the lots will have to be removed the same day.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd August, 1916.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY,

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' reference sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved securities.

Life and Fire Insurance, effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address.—31, Hussunum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address—"SURETY", Bombay.

## THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 30,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balance over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

DETAILED Rules and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly Auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Alice Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

## BUSINESS NOTICE.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES.

may be had on application to—

The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

## MISCELLANEOUS.

HEALTH RESORT—DEOLALI CORONATION HOTEL. Best European Comforts.

Terms Moderate.

4529

## WANTED

WANTED—Second-hand ENCYCLOPAEDIA of "Forms and Precedents." Apply to Box No. 10, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1080

WANTED.—PUPILS for Kindergarten class.

Apply to Box No. 1000, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 673

WANTED.—PURCHASERS of Cinematograph Films about two lakhs feet. Subjects, features, Key-stone, dramas, and various others, both coloured and plain. All films are in excellent order, and very little used. Offers for hire considered, rates very cheap, list of subjects on application. Apply to Box No. 115 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," with offers. 4867

WANTED—A well EDUCATED LADY who can bike, ride and join in games, as COMPANION-GOVERNESS to a Princess of 12 years age. (The educational work is entrusted to another lady). A lady having a daughter of about the same age will be particularly suitable. An Indian lady with the requisite qualifications will be preferred. Apply to Box No. 137 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4980

WANTED—A thoroughly efficient and PRACTICAL MOTOR MECHANIC and Electrician for a large Motor Work Shop in Mofussil. One who can repair and re-set any Make of Motor Cars, Motor Cycles, Dynamo and Magneto need only apply with copies of testimonials. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 103, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4809

REPORTERS with experience are wanted for the Indian Industrial Commission. Employment will be for about seven months from next November. Applicants should apply personally to the undersigned on Tuesday, the 22nd instant, from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. and 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. or on Wednesday the 23rd. instant from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. at the Bombay Secretariat.

R. D. BELL, I.C.S.,
Secretary,
4985 Indian Industrial Commission.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the vacant appointment of ELECTRICAL SUB-INSPECTOR. Applicants will be on probation for six months on Rs. 60 per mensem. The pay of the appointment after the probationary period will be Rs. 70 rising to Rs. 110. Applicants must have had training at a Technical Institute.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER TO GOVT.
Ridge Road, Malabar Hill,
4998 BOMBAY.

WANTED—A HEALTH OFFICER of the 2nd Class possessing a degree of M.B.S., B.S., (Bombay) on Rs. 150-10-300 per mensem for the Shikarpur Municipality subject to the conditions laid down in Government Resolution No: 3435 of 13-5-1916. The candidate must state his age and credentials. Applications must reach the Undersigned before 30th September, 1916, with copies of testimonials which will not be returned. Preference will be given to candidates who have already taken the Bombay Sanitary Course in Hygienic and Epidemiology.

(Sd.) ASARDAS M. N.,
President,
4999 Shikarpur Municipality.

WANTED AT ONCE—A COMPANION European, Parsi or Indian for a Begum of a Mahomedan Ruling Chief in the Punjab. Candidate must be good housekeeper and must know drawing, painting and music and speak Urdu well, also play tennis and badminton and if European should also know riding. Good knowledge of English essential for Parsi and Indian candidates besides above qualifications. Age between 30 and 40 years. Applications should have full particulars about the candidates. Good references from Indian gentlemen necessary. Good pay, boarding and lodging free. For further particulars, apply sending copies of testimonials stating terms before end of August, 1916, to Box No. 134, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4958

## FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—One WESTING HOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P. 460 Volts, 960/1100 R. P. M., complete with shunt regulator, and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1035

## TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—Deolali—CAMP VIEW, Nasik Road. For rent, etc., apply Mr. CAMA, c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 1090

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder—Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER. 902

TO BE LET—On Vesava Sands facing the Sea spacious one-storied BUNGALOW with big hall, dining room, six bed rooms, spacious verandah all round. Beautifully laid out garden, complete water tap and electric light arrangements, well furnished with rich up-to-date furniture crockery, etc. Apply FRAMROZE C. BATLIWALLA, Messrs. Ralli Bros., Fort. 1089

## NOTICES.

### NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of all available waste paper of the Railway for a period of twelve months, commencing from the 15th October, 1916, and which should reach the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Lahore, not later than twelve noon on FRIDAY, the 22nd September, 1916.

2. About 8,000 cwts. approximately of waste paper, will be delivered at the General Stores Depot Moghalpura, (Lahore), and 1,000 cwts. at the Stores Depot Sukkur.

3. A form of tender can be obtained on payment of Rs. 2 on application to the Chief Storekeeper.

By Order,
D. E. KEATINGE,
Chief Storekeeper.

Chief Storekeeper's Office,
North Western Railway,
Lahore, dated 16th August, 1916. 4997

### NOTICE.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that I will not be responsible for any debts incurred by members of my crew.

A. OLSAN,
Master,
Schr. E. B. Jackson, Bombay Harbour. 4965

### NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. CASSUMALI JAIRAJBHAI PIRBHAI, of Bombay Khoja, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property. All persons having any interest in or claim against the said property of whatsoever kind or nature are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, attorneys for the Purchaser, at their office in Teacher's Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days of the date hereof. In default the sale will be completed after the said period without reference to the claims, if any, of which no notice shall have been so received, and all such claims if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

FIRST—All that piece of land situate at Warden Road, also known as Breach Candy or Mahaluxmi, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, bounded on or towards the North by the compound of the property known as West Field; on or towards the South by the property now or formerly of Wagji Cooverji, on or towards the East by the property secondly described, and beyond it by property formerly of the Honourable Mr. Budroodin Tyabji, and on or towards the West by the Breach Candy or Warden Road, together with the bungalows, houses and buildings thereon, containing by admeasurement twelve thousand four hundred and forty-two square yards and four-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, and registered along with the property hereinafter secondly described in the books of the Collector of Bombay under old No. 331, 651 and 777, New No. 3436 and New Survey No. 7132.

Secondly—All that piece of land together with the buildings and erections thereon situate at Warden Road (Mahaluxmi or Breach Candy) in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement one thousand three hundred and thirty-three square yards and two-third of a square yard or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the East by the property of the Honourable Mr. Budroodin Tyabji, on or towards the South by the property of Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, on or towards the West by the property hereinbefore first described and on or towards the North by the property of Vurjiwandas Madhavdas and known as the West field.

Dated this 19th day of August, 1916.

PAYNE & CO.,
4996 Purchaser's Attorneys.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI AIMAI, wife of HORMUSJEE ARDESEER WADYA, of Bombay Parsee inhabitant has contracted to sell the property hereinafter described All persons having any claims or demands against or to the said property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 375, Hornby Road Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement five hundred and thirty two square yards and fifty eight hundreths of a square yard or thereabouts together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under A Ward No. 1351 Street No. 15 all which premises are situate at and on the Northern side of Elpinstone Circle at Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and are bounded on the East by the public road leading from the Bazar Gate Street to the Custom House on the West by the property of the Alliance Bank of Simla Ld. on the North by land the property of Sir Albert Abdulla David Sassoon and Meyer Elias Sassoon and on the South by the public road round the Elphinstone Circle and was formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Vendor and her tenants.

SHROFF DINSHA and DHARAMSI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
Dated this 17th day of August, 1916. 4969

## NOTICES.

### THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 3-4, Medows Street, Fort, at 6-0 p.m. (S.T.), on TUESDAY, 22nd AUGUST, 1916, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report, the Statement of Accounts and Balance Sheet.
2. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for audit of the "Bombay Chronicle," Press, and of The Indian Newspaper Co.
4. To consider and, if thought desirable, to adopt the following amendments in the Articles of Association.

(a) To add after Article 117.—

117a. The Board of Directors whenever they so think fit, may appoint any one of the Directors while he is holding office as Director, to be a Managing Director on such terms and conditions and for such period and on such remuneration as they think fit, for carrying on the management of the business of the Company under the control of the Board.

(b) To add the following words at the end of Article 112 (a).—"Except that of Managing Director."

The Company's TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 22nd August, to 6th September, 1916.

(By order of the Board),
RUSTAM K. R. CAMA,
Director.

Bombay, 4th August, 1916.

## AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

A DEDICATION TO ART, SCIENCE, MUSIC.

EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.

NEW PROGRAMME SCORES ANOTHER SUCCESS!

A Brilliant 5-reel Drama.

"THE LORDS OF HIGH DECISION."

A young man entering his millionaire father's business finds that unscrupulous methods are being used. With great courage he fights the battle of the poor and wins such confidence that he is able to avert a big strike and re-establish his family's good name.

Splendid Nestor Comedy

"WHEN THE SPIRITS MOVED."

Eddie is invited to the house of his financee, whose father is a spiritualist. He is forced by bad weather to stop the night. A sleep-walking young lady upsets his already shattered nerves to such an extent that he bolts for home, careless of the rain.

New Edition of the
PATHE GAZETTE.

SPECIALLY SELECTED MUSIC.

Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4. Box seats, Rs. 2.

IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT TAXI CARS AND VICTORIAS ARE ALWAYS AVAILABLE AT THE DOOR OF THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE AT THE CLOSE OF ALL PERFORMANCES. IF DESIRED BY THE PATRONS THE STAFF WILL SECURE VEHICLES FOR THEM. IT IS INADVISABLE TO LEAVE THE PRECINCTS OF THE HOUSE IN THE EXPECTATION OF GETTING A CHANCE CONVEYANCE.

SCOTTISH SCHOOLS

A GRAND PERFORMANCE

OF

"Britannia's Visitors"

AN OPERETTA

by pupils of the JOHN CONNON SCHOOL and miscellaneous items by Pupils of the SCOTTISH HIGH & COLABA DAY SCHOOLS will take place in the

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

ON

Saturday, August 26th, at 4 p. m.

IN AID OF

Belgian Children.

PRICES OF ADMISSION—

Boxes Rs. 20, Rs. 15 and Rs. 12. Couches Rs. 10. Chairs Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8 and Re. 1.

P. WARUSAWATANE BROS.

JEWELLERS AND DEALERS IN PRECIOUS STONES.

A large selection of Ceylon hand-made laces always in stock.

CEYLON DEPOT,
Opp. G. P. O., Fort Street,
BOMBAY.

## AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE Bombay's Premier Playhouse 6-30 Twice Nightly 9-45 P.M.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

NEW BANDMAN VARIETIES!

WILL HANVARR and ANNA LEE

"Some" Juggler and a Comedy Girl.

From the leading London Variety Theatres.

THE MARLERTS

FROM THE ORIGINAL LONDON "GROTESQUES"

Adventures of Rufus Wallingford. This week THE MASTER TOUCH.

Pathe's Gazette with unique pictures of SIR ROGER CASEMENT.

Prices Rs. 3 to 4 annas. Plan at Theatre. Tel. No. 288.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA

CHARNI ROAD TO-NIGHT TEL. No. 1271

An Intensely Absorbing Present War Drama.

THE INVADERS

IN THREE PARTS

Being the exciting story of a young man who avenged his mother's honour upon the enemy of his country.

FULL OF HUMAN INTEREST
EMOTIONAL, DRAMATIC, PATHETIC.
SUPERBLY ACTED BY A STAR CAST.

This tragic drama deals in a forceful manner with one of the burning questions of the day brought about by the exigencies of war.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

FOR SALE 5,00,000 Feet of Films Comic, Dramatic, Coloured, Feature, etc., in big lots—for sale at very low rates. Apply Manager.

## SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 21st.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lhasa | King | Karachi Aug. 19 |
| Sardar | Pender | Busreh, Aug. 9 |

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 21st.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Queda | Tucker | Rangoon |
| Asia Maru | Nishi | Busreh etc. |
| Kashmir | Irving | London |
| Chakrata | Mande | Karachi |

Aug. 21.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. O. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 951 tons, Captain C. R. King, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, which port she had left on the 19th instant, with mail, a general cargo and 13 cabin and 48 passengers.

S. S. Sardar:—The steamer Sardar, 1,239 tons, Captain W. M. Pender, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, which port she had left on the 9th instant, with a general cargo.

S. S. Asia Maru:—The steamer Asia Maru, 1,482 tons, Captain Nishi, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Bunder Abas, Bushire and Busreh, with a general cargo and 10 deck passengers.

S. S. Kashmir:—The P. and O. S. N. Company's English mail steamer Kashmir, 5,540 tons, Captain C. R. Irving, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for London, with mail, a general cargo and 90 passengers.

S. S. Chakrata:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chakrata, 3,601 tons, Captain H. Maude, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

Monday, 21st August, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A. Moyori Maru | Tumayuchi | N. Y. K. |
| B. Yamagata Maru | Kudo | N. Y. K. |
| C. & R. Java Maru | Yanaji | N. Y. K. |
| D. & E. Palamcotta | | M. M. & Co |
| F. Clan Maclachlan | MacLean | J. P. Co |
| G. Dovre | Siquiland | J. M. & Co |
| K. Brika | Tomlin | J. M. & Co |
| M. Salsette | Armitage | P. & O. S. N. Co |
| N. Blairmoor | Barren | J. P. & Co |
| P. Bombay Maru | Shinohara | N. Y. K. |

HARBOUR WALI:

| | |
|---|---|
| Irrawadi | B. S. N. Co |
| Kaveri | |
| Satavati | |
| Satranji | |
| Courland | |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Mansuri | Grey | T. M. & Co |
| 3 Canton Maru | | R. Bomonji & Co |
| 4 Catania | Amesago | Rubattino Line |
| 5 Incemore | Hughes | W. & A. G. & Co |
| 6 Polygrass Castle | Turnbull | L. D. & Co |
| 7 Aleppo | | J. F. & Co |
| 9 Ampleforth | | W. & A. G. & Co |
| 10 & 11 Wedong | Mackenzie | |
| 12 & 13 Onda | Goss | M. M. & Co |
| 14 Liega | | M. M. & Co |
| 15 Caboto | Anzusto | V. S. N. & Co |
| 16 Firozi | Grey | T. M. & Co |

M. W. D. D.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Knight Templar | Sage | K. N. & Co |

H. D. D.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gallia | | Capt. Saltar |

ALEXANDRA DOCK

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4 Elvsia | Kinnard | W. & A. G. & Co |
| 5 Sardinia | Jeffery | P. & O. S. N. Co |

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ampleforth | Davies | W. & A. G. & Co |
| Bahadur | Hartock | T. M. & Co |
| Baroda | | M. M. & Co |
| Benvenue | Addison | W. & A. G. & Co |
| E. B. Jackson | Alson | |
| Firozi | Fernel | B. & P. S. N. Co |
| Flor-de-Diu | Aboo | Bhirel |
| Hellas | Berg | F. F. Campbell & Co |
| Lhasa | King | M. M. & Co |
| Palamcotta | Galgen | M. M. & Co |
| Sardar | Pender | P. G. S. N. & Co |
| Topton | Tuke | K. N. & Co |
| Upada | Butler | M. M. & Co |

EXPORTS.

Aug. 21.

FOR KOBE.

Yamagata Maru (s) 400 bales cotton, T. Yuasa and Co.

PARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table, Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 863

## WEATHER REPORT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 21.

Local heavy rain is reported from Central India and the Central Provinces. The disturbance at the head of the bay has not developed. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Chota Nagpur, South-west Punjab, Rajputana, Central India, Konkan, Malabar, Mysore, North Madras coast; local in Assam, East United Provinces, east and north Punjab, Kashmir, Lower Sind, Central Provinces, south-east Madras and Madras Deccan. A few falls also occurred in Bengal.

The chief amounts are Port Blair one and a half inches, Moulmein five, Kyaukpyu four, Bassein three, Tavoy, Yamethin and Maymyo two, Mergui, Akyab, Silchar, Sialkot one and a half, Karachi two, Ajmer and Kotah one. Neemuch five, Indore three, Pachmarhi four, Pendra, Jagdalpur two, Cochin Bangalore one, Mercara, Negapatam and Cuddalore one and a half.

Forecast:—Increase of rainfall in Gujrat and south Rajputana.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

| STATIONS. | 24 hours to 8 a.m. of 21st Aug. 1916. | Total since June 1st 1916. | June 1st to Aug. 21st. 1915. | June 1st to Aug. 21st. 1914. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colaba [Observatory] .. .. | 0.18 | 64.86 | 58.28 | 58.37 |
| Fort [St. George's Hospital] .. | 0.13 | 73.15 | 62.19 | 60.12 |
| Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital] . | 0.12 | 71.65 | 58.35 | 62.55 |
| Byculla [J. J. Hospital] .. | 0.15 | 75.39 | 63.89 | 69.56 |

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

| Day of Week. | Day of Month. | HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. | | Depth in ft. | LOW WATER. Day of Month. | Bombay Mean time. | | Depth in ft. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Aug. | h. | m. | ft. in. | Aug. | | | ft. in. |
| Mon. | 21 | m 5 | 12 | 24 9 | 21 | m 10 | 59 | 21 7 |
| | | 4 | 24a | 24 0 | | 11 | 11a | 18 7 |
| Tues. | 22 | m 6 | 42 | 24 4 | 22 | 1 | 1a | 21 11 |
| | | 5 | 30a | 23 3 | | | | |
| Wed. | 23 | m 8 | 29 | 24 8 | 23 | m 0 | 33 | 18 11 |
| | | 7 | 7a | 23 0 | | 2 | 36a | 21 6 |
| Thur. | 24 | m 9 | 23 | 25 3 | 24 | m 1 | 44 | 18 10 |
| | | 8 | 44a | 23 4 | | 3 | 20 | 20 10 |
| Fri. | 25 | m 9 | 58 | 25 11 | 25 | m 2 | 40 | 18 5 |
| | | 9 | 37a | 24 1 | | 3 | 56a | 20 0 |
| Sat | 26 | m 10 | 28 | 26 0 | 26 | m 2 | 25 | 17 11 |
| | | 10 | 14a | 24 11 | | 3 | 28a | 19 2 |
| Sun. | 27 | m 10 | 55 | 27 0 | 27 | m 4 | 5 | 17 4 |
| | | 10 | 48a | 25 9 | | 4 | 57a | 18 5 |

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

| Aug. | Sunrise | Sunset |
|---|---|---|
| " 21 (Monday) | 6h. 22m. a. | 7h. 8m. |
| " 22 (Tuesday) | 6h. 22m. a. | 7h. 2m. |
| " 23 (Wednesday) | 6h. 20m. a. | 7h. 6m. |
| " 24 (Thursday) | 6h. 20m. a. | 7h. 6m. |
| " 25 (Friday) | 6h. 22m. a. | 7h. 0m. |
| " 26 (Saturday) | 6h. 23m. a. | 6h. 59m. |
| " 27 (Sunday) | 6h. 23m. a. | 6h. 58m. |

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Quarter | 1916 Aug. 7d. | 2h. 35.6 | a.m. |
| Full Moon | " " 13d. | 5h. 30.3 | p.m. |
| Last Quarter | " " 20d. | 6h. 29.8 | p.m. |
| New Moon | " " 28d. | 10h. 54.7 | p.m. |

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,

Bombay, 20th Aug. 1916.

Means of observations taken at 8 a. m. 10 a. m. 2 p. m. 4 p. m. and 10 p. m.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected to 32 Deg Fahr | 29.733 Inch. |
| Temperature of Air | 82.3 Deg. |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 77.9 " |
| Dew Point | 76.3 " |
| Relative humidity of Air | 0.841 " |
| Mean of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10) | 6.8 " |
| Maximum temperature of Air | 84.9 " |
| Minimum do. | 79.3 " |
| General direction of wind from midnight to midnight | W. |
| Movement of Wind do. do. | 242 Miles. |
| Fall of Rain | 0.29 inches |
| Total fall during month | 16.19 " |
| Do. do. up to 8 a.m. of 21st Aug. | 64.86 " |
| Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 21st Aug. | 0.11 " |

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 21ST AUGUST, 1916.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 21st August 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in defect in the north Punjab more particularly during the day, when the deficiency ranges between 10 deg. to 15 deg. F

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been fairly general; Jahnsi has had 0.60in. Cawnpore 0.20in. and Allahabad 0.76in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been nearly general in lower Sind and Rajputana; Karachi has had 1.77in. Jodhpur 0.46in. Ajmer 1.04in. Jaipur 0.21in. Kotah 1.08in. and Mount Abu 0.86in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect at Jacobabad, Ajmer and Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Nearly general and heavy rain has fallen in Central India West and a few light showers elsewhere; Dwarka has had 0.11in. Ahmedabad 0.14in Neemuch 4.62in. and Indore 2.95in. Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the north-astern districts; Saugor has had 0.24in. Jubbulpore 0.18in. and Hoshangabad 0.65in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect in the northern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Bombay has had 0.18in. Ratnagiri 0.60in. Mormugao 0.40in. and Karwar 0.21in. Skies are moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Sholapur reports 0.40in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded.

General Remarks.—An area of low pressure which lay over the north-east Central Provinces yesterday has moved into Rajputana and rainfall has in consequence increased in Central India West and Rajputana but decreased in the Central and the United Provinces and nearly ceased in the plains of the Punjab. There has been an increase in the precipitation in lower Sind and the Peninsula also. Rainfall has been nearly general in lower Sind, Rajputana, Central India West, the eastern districts of the Central Provinces, the southern districts of the United Provinces and on the west coast of the Peninsula and local in Mysore, the Madras Deccan and south-east Madras, while some showers have occurred in Kathiawar, Gujarat, the south Bombay Deccan and on the north Madras coast.

Nearly general rain is likely in Rajputana, Central India West, Gujarat, lower Sind and on the west coast of the Peninsula, local rain in Kathiawar and the Central Provinces and some showers in the United Provinces, the Deccan and south-east Madras.

*OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 21st of August 1916.*

| STATIONS. | Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours | Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours | Humidity. 8 A. M. | Rainfall. Past 24 hours total 1st June to date. | Rainfall. Departure 1st June to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PERSIAN GULF— | | | | | |
| Bandar | 94 | 87.0 | 77 | 0 | —0.01 |
| Do. (20th Aug.) | 89.5 | 80.1 | 82 | 0.29 | 0.23 |
| Jask | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. (20th Aug.) | .. | .. | .. | 1.19 | .. |
| Muskat | 86.3 | 79.7 | 83 | 0.58 | 0.41 |
| Do. (20th Aug.) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| PUNJAB— | 97.8 | 78.4 | 81 | .. | —0.89 |
| Multan | 78.6 | 69 | 87 | 0.07 | 19.81 |
| Rawalpindi | 87.8 | 66.6 | 93 | 0.05 | 20.22 |
| Lahore | 96.3 | 73.7 | 69 | .. | 14.18 |
| Hissar | 93.9 | 77.2 | 83 | .. | 23.39 |
| Amtala | 91.0 | 80.6 | 77 | .. | 17.11 |
| Delhi | | | | | |
| UNITED PROVINCES— | 91.3 | 73.9 | 90 | .. | 20.27 |
| Agra | 90.8 | 73.0 | 87 | | 25.00 |
| Mainpuri | 90.6 | 74.0 | 92 | 0.69 | 29.44 |
| Jhansi | 90.8 | 76.1 | 90 | 0.20 | 38.39 |
| Cawnpore | 89 | 76.6 | 89 | 0.76 | 47.43 |
| Allahabad | | | | | |
| SIND AND RAJPUTANA | 99 | 78.8 | 70 | .. | 0.56 |
| Jacobabad | 92.4 | 76.6 | 93 | 1.77 | 17.71 |
| Karachi | 82.0 | 75.5 | 89 | 1.04 | 14.10 |
| Ajmer | 89.6 | 71.4 | 87 | 0.21 | 14.24 |
| Jaipore | 93.9 | 77.2 | 83 | .. | 23.39 |
| Kotah | 94.2 | 78.8 | 89 | 1.08 | 29.04 |
| Mount Abu | 79.2 | 64.4 | 93 | 0.86 | 30.31 |
| GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA West— | 87.0 | 74.9 | 83 | .. | 9.11 |
| Bhuj | 92.6 | 69.4 | 92 | 0.11 | 8.49 |
| Dwarka | 84.4 | 78.1 | 92 | 0.07 | 14.28 |
| Veraval | 90.0 | 72.1 | 89 | .. | 17.41 |
| Rajkot | 91.0 | 69.8 | 91 | .. | 12.46 |
| Bhavnagar Para | 89.8 | 77.0 | 89 | .. | 20.86 |
| Surat | 88.8 | 76.0 | 94 | 0.14 | 16.71 |
| Ahmedabad | 91.7 | 70.1 | 84 | 0.04 | 10.86 |
| Deesa | 90 | 72.8 | 93 | 4.62 | 25.36 |
| Neemuch | 79.7 | 69.4 | 100 | 2.95 | 30.61 |
| Indore | | | | | |
| CENTRAL PROVINCES— | 82.3 | 74.3 | 89 | 0.80 | 32.36 |
| Jubbulpore | 90.0 | 71.9 | 89 | 0.24 | 22.82 |
| Saugor | 85.0 | 73.2 | 88 | 0.65 | 37.44 |
| Hoshangabad | 90.6 | 74.4 | 86 | .. | 24.82 |
| Khandawa | 90 | 0.24 | 78 | .. | 20.26 |
| Akola | 94.0 | 76.2 | 79 | .. | 24.64 |
| Amraoti | 90.7 | 74.6 | 77 | .. | 24.49 |
| Nagpur | 89.1 | 73.1 | 73 | .. | 24.39 |
| Chanda | 87.6 | 74.3 | 89 | 0.08 | 26.01 |
| Raipur | | | | | |
| KONKAN— | 84.9 | 78.2 | 84 | 0.80 | 64.86 |
| Bombay | 88.7 | 76.4 | 84 | 0.60 | 10.19 |
| Ratnagiri | 90.0 | 75.4 | 92 | 0.40 | 58.22 |
| Marmugao | 89.2 | 75.6 | 89 | 0.21 | 90.75 |
| Karwar | | | | | |
| BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD— | 89.7 | 72.6 | 91 | 0.04 | 12.87 |
| Malegaon | 88.7 | 69.4 | 79 | .. | 16.72 |
| Ahmednagar | 84.6 | 70.8 | 88 | .. | 14.69 |
| Poona | 91.6 | 69.2 | 76 | 0.40 | 18.21 |
| Sholapur | 87.6 | 73.1 | 79 | .. | 19.49 |
| Bijapur | 91 | 69 | 76 | 0.04 | 26.88 |
| Belgaum | 87.3 | 72.1 | 90 | .. | 28.03 |
| Aurangabad | 84.7 | 69.4 | 78 | 0.01 | 22.28 |
| Nizamabad (Indur) | 90.0 | 72.1 | 78 | .. | 22.40 |
| Hyderabad | 88.4 | 72.6 | 79 | 0.01 | 22.28 |
| MALABAR AND CEYLON | ? | 73.2 | 89 | 0.61 | 33.78 |
| Mangalore | 91.8 | 76.0 | 94 | 0.21 | 16.47 |
| Calicut | 90.9 | 76.4 | 88 | 0.60 | 39.08 |
| Cochin | 90.0 | 76.7 | 83 | 0.76 | 23.16 |
| Colombo | | | | | |
| MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE— | 90 | 75.5 | 87 | 0.35 | 31.12 |
| Masulipatam | 87.8 | 73.5 | 89 | .. | 10.07 |
| Bellary | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Cuddapah | 89.9 | 77.0 | 74 | .. | 9.34 |
| Madras | 89.0 | 77.4 | 84 | 0.30 | 17.76 |
| Bangalore | 89.0 | 74.5 | 90 | 0.31 | 13.71 |
| Coimbatore | 90.0 | 72.2 | 79 | .. | 5.12 |
| Trichinopoly | 90.8 | 74.5 | 90 | 0.31 | 8.78 |
| Negapatam | 90.0 | 76.9 | 85 | 1.47 | 10.46 |

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## TO-DAY.

Hindu: 10th of Shravan Vad, 1972.
Parsi: 16th (Mehere) of Uspundarmud, 1285.
Mahomedan: 22nd of Shawal, 1334.
Phases of the Moon: New Moon, 30th August.
Sunrise: 6 h. 22 m. Sunset: 7 h. 3 m.

## LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

**Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Limited, Extraordinary General Meeting, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, 3 p.m.**
The Rev. Dr. J. H. Moulton's lecture on "Persia and World Literature," Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 6 p.m.
English Mail steamer Caledonia, due at 10 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23.

**Special general meeting of the Bombay Native General Library, at Khetwadi Main Road, 6 p.m.**
Balloting for the election of a representative of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce in the Municipal Corporation, closes at 4 p.m.
Meeting of the Standing Committee, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 4-10 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Varieties and Cinema at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
Royal Opera House: Cinema, 6-45 p.m. and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinema: Charni Road, 6-45 to 8-15, 8-30 to 10-0, 10-15 to 11-45.
New Alexandra Cinema: Crawford Market 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 6-30, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

## BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Colonel Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., A.-D.-C., Commanding.

Aug. 22.

Riding School.—Riding School daily at 7 a.m.
Dismounted Drill—Dismounted Drill will be held in the Town Hall to-day Tuesday evening, the 22nd instant, at 6 p.m.
Squadron Parade.—The Squadron will parade on Thursday, the 24th instant. Rendezvous Church Gate Station at 7-15 a.m.
Dress.—Khaki shirts, Regimental saddles, no bandoliers.
Signalling Class.—Signalling Class under Major Wallis (I.A.), will be held this week as follows:—
Every evening except Wednesday, 6-15 p.m. Rendezvous at the Band Stand, except Pali Hill men who will parade at Church Gate Station.

(Sd.) F. C. ANNESLEY, 2nd-Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon'ble Lieut.-Colonel P R Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

Aug. 22.

284—Battalion Duties.—Orderly Sergeants will be furnished by "E" Co. during week ending 26th instant. Next for duty "F" Co. Officers Commanding Cos. should send in a list of N. C. Officers detailed to Headquarters by Monday mid-day each week.
285—Range.—The Miniature Range will be open from 7 to 9 a.m. and frim 6 to 8 p.m. on week days except Saturday evenings.
Detail as follows:—
"B" Company, Monday and Friday mornings and Tuesday evenings.
"C" and "D" Companies, Monday evenings.
"E" and "F" Companies, Friday evenings.
"G" Company, Tuesday and Thursday mornings and Wednesday evening.
"J"Company, Wednesday and Saturday mornings and Thursday evening.
286—Recruits.—There are new vacancies in the Corps for suitable men. Intending recruits should apply to the Officer Commanding the Company they wish to join. Recruits drills have commenced.
287—Signalling.—A Signalling Class open to any member of the Corps is held at the Volunteer Club at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesdays.
288—Parades.—"B" Company, Maxim Gun Class every Wednesday at 7 a.m. at Headquarters.
"F" Company.—Parade for all 2nd class Shots in the Company for instruction in Musketry every Friday evening at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. Dress.—Drill order without arms.
"G" Company.—Company Parade to-day, Tuesday, 22nd instant, and Thursday, 24th instant. Fall in at the Gymkhana, at 7-15 a.m. Dress.—Shirts and Shorts.
Recruits will attend these Parades.
Bayonet Fighting.—Men detailed for Bayonet Fighting will attend the above-noted Company Parades.
Maxim Gun Section.—Parade at Headquarters to-day, Tuesday, 22nd and Friday, 25th instant at 7-15 a.m.
"J" Company.—Company Parades of all Sections at the Volunteer Club to-day, Tuesday, 22nd instant, and Tuesday, 29th instant, at 6-30 p.m. Dress—Drill order (shorts) doublets and canes. Pencil and notebooks must be brought.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

NOTICE.

Major E. Philips, 2nd Worcester Regiment, will lecture in the Volunteer Club at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday, August 23rd, on "The use of the rifle in war and its duties." All members of the Corps are invited to attend.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Major R. W. R. Pennington, V.D., Commanding.

Aug. 21.

No. 269. Duties.— Duties for the week commencing Monday the 21st instant:—
Orderly Officer for the ensuing week 2nd-Lieut. W. N. Cartland.
Ordery Officer next for duty 2nd-Lieut. H. G. Webber.
Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. A. S. White.
Orderly Sergt No 2 Company Sergt. V. Y. Smith.
Orderly Sergt. E. E. Company Sergt. G. Barnes.
No. 270. Parades.—7 a.m. Tuesday 22nd instant Skeleton 15pr. B. L. Gun Drill, parade at the Oval near Sir Richard Temple's statue weather permitting; if wet at Headquarters.
7 a.m. Thursday 24th instant same as Tuesday.
6-45 p.m. Thursday 24th instant, lecture at Headquarters by Lieutenant Commander Holmes, R.N., entitled "Naval Gunnery."
No. 3 Company, Kirkee.
Rifle Drill:—Arsenal Section:—Tuesdays and Fridays at 3-30 p.m.
Factory Section:—Tuesdays and Fridays at 5-45p.m.
Gun Drill:—Arsenal Section:—Mondays and Thursdays at 3-30 p.m.
Factory Section:—Mondays and Thursdays at 5-45 p.m.
Prize Competitions:— 1915-16.
These competitions will take place on Sunday the 10th September 1916, commencing at 8 a.m.
All entries to be sent into the C. S. M. Instr. by 31st August 1916.
All membe s who have joined this season will have to make themselves efficients before they receive any prizes.

P. H. RETALLACK, Capt.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

NOTICES.

A General Meeting will be held at Headquarters at 7 p.m. on 23rd instant on business relating to the B. V. A. Rifle Association.
There will be an Entertainment Committee meeting at Headquarters at 6-45 p.m. on Friday the 25th instant.

## STRING BAND AT THE P. V. M. GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play a programme of music, this evening commencing at 6-15 p.m.

## STRING BAND AT THE R B. Y. CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G.I.P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

## INSTITUTO-LUSO INDIANO,

On the anniversary day of the Instituto Luso-Indiano, a successful tea party was held in the Institute Hall, on Sunday.

## INCOMING MAILS.

The R. M. S. Arabia which left London on the 4th instant and has on board the mails of the 9th instant, arrived at Port Said yesterday.

## MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

There was one attack of plague in Middle and Lower Colaba on Sunday. The total mortality from all causes was 65 against 58 on the corresponding day of last year and 87 on that of 1914.

## HOMEWARD MAILS.

The P. and O. steamer Mongolia, which connected with the steamer Saisette, which left Bombay on the 2nd instant, arrived at Marseilles on Saturday, the 19th instant. All well.
The P. and O. steamer Khiva, which left Bombay on the 23rd ultimo, arrived at London on Sunday, the 20th instant. All well.
The P. and O. Company's steamer **Malwa**, with the homeward Mails of the 14th instant, arrived at Aden at 9 a.m. on Sunday, the 20th instant.

## FEMALE CHILD FOUND DEAD ON ROAD

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest yesterday touching the death of a Hindu female child, which was found lying on Arthur Road yesterday morning by a mucedum of municipal sweepers. The body was found lying on its back, with a piece of cloth thrown on it. There was a "payran" on the body and a cap. Dr. Powell, police surgeon said that he found internal signs common in suffocation. There was no mark of violence externally. The child was infected with Kala Azar but though deeply infected it did not appear to have suffered or died from that disease. Dr. Powell added that it was possible that the signs of suffocation might have been due to convulsion. Kala Azar was not endemic in Bombay and it was therefore probable that the child came from a distance.
The jury returned a verdict that the death was caused by asphyxia, possibly due to convulsion, the child suffering from Kala Azar.

## RAILWAY PLATFORMS AT KURLA.

"Pro Bono Publico," writing about the condition of the railway platforms at Kurla Station, states that in reply to a letter of complaint from him, the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway Co. has written that, slab-paving being out of the question at present on account of its cost and sand having, according to the Agent, worse effects than cinders in use, he had to choose between cinders and moorum. As moorum is very dusty when dry and in wet weather develops into slush and holds the water, forming puddles, he has given a trial to cinders, with instructions for the platforms to be kept sufficiently watered to keep down the dust. The supply of water at present obtainable is, however, insufficient to allow the platforms to be thoroughly damped. "Pro Bono Publico," on the other hand, is inclined to think that the choice of cinders is very unfortunate as they are hurtful to bare feet when not powdered and to eyes when the powdered black dust flies up with every gust of wind or approach of a train.

## THIEVES AT DADAR.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Of late, houses on the Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar, have been frequently visited by thieves, by turns almost every day, I understand that the Police have taken precautionary measures by making the day-duty policemen work even at night time, which is a hardship. However I have nothing to say to that. But the measures taken by the police will not mend matters, as even two dozen police Sepoys or more will never be able to catch a single thief within an area of 100 yards. Because, what these poor policemen do is this: After say 1 o'clock or so in the morning they start the patrol by walking along the main gas-lighted roads or streets and striking their long lathies, which is perhaps the only weapon they have on the road so violently that the noise may warn a thief who might be twisting bars of a rear window of a house 100 yards away from the police, and who may stop his work, hide himself somewhere, to re-start it after the lathie-noise fades away a 100 yards off. A fresh incident of last Sunday will speak for itself. At 3 a.m. a cry of "Stop thief" was heard from a house quite close on the Lady Jamshedji Road opposite Miranda Chawl. Half a dozen policemen, who are said to have been taking rounds, were immediately on the scene. They minutely inspected the foot-prints etc., etc., of the thief and went away, which took half an hour and it was 3-30 a.m.
At 4 a.m. again a huge cry was raised from a chawl which is close behind the *aforesaid* house and three stout fellows were seen running in the adjoining cart and as the batch of policemen taking rounds had gone more than 600 yards away during the lapse of half an hour, no police came to enquire at that time.
Now, has some of the policemen who saw the previous incident between 3 and 3-30 a.m. cared to lie-in-wait behind the house in question where the thieves must have been hiding, they could have caught some, or at least the thieves would not have dared to try the adjoining chawl only half an hour after the first incident. But the present method of police duty in such cases seems faulty, as it tends to driving away the thieves instead of leading to their arrest.—Yours, etc.,

ANXIETY.

Lady Jamshedji Road,
Dadar, 17th August, 1916.

## GAMBLING BY HINDU WOMEN.

### LADIES' MEETING EXPRESSES STRONG DISAPPROVAL.

A meeting of the Hindu ladies of Bombay was held on Saturday at the Chanda Ramji Girls' High School, Girgaum, Bombay, to express their disapproval of the practice of gambling indulged in by Hindu women in the month of Shrawan. Mrs. Krishnabai Chimanlal H. Setalvad presided at the meeting, which was largely attended.
Mrs. Ramibai Morarji Kamdar deplored the fact that Hindu ladies of Bombay should gamble while their sisters of other cities in the Presidency were free from that vice. Bhattia ladies were addicted to this vice more than the ladies of any other community in Bombay and she was glad that the Social Service League had started a movement to check this widespread evil.
Mrs. Bachubai Dharamsey Thakkar said it was to be regretted that in the holy month of Shrawan instead of going to temples and to listen to lectures on religious subjects, the Hindu ladies of Bombay should waste their time in gambling. King Nala had lost Damayanti, and the five Pandavas their kingdom because they indulged in gambling.
Mrs. Manglagavri Motilal Fakirbhai said it was the duty of every woman to discourage the evil.
Mrs. Krishnabai Chimanlal H. Setalvad said it was the duty of Hindu ladies not only to abstain from gambling, but to prevail upon their husbands, brothers and sons not to indulge in that vice.
A vote of thanks to Mrs. Setalvad terminated the proceedings.

## FREEDOM FOR GIRLS

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—I have always read your popular paper with a good deal of interest and pleasure, and the feature that I love most is the way your readers discuss the subjects in a broadminded and open way.
I should like to have your readers' opinion on the question now under frequent discussion since the outbreak of this war, and that is:—
"Should girls nurse in the military hospitals?"
Some of my friends have joined the Red Cross and have worked hard ever since the beginning of the war, whereas others (setting aside their likes or dislikes) condemn the work. From the latter's standpoint of view, the work is unbefitting for girls.
Many a man too objects to the very idea. There are some who have actually sworn to be single rather than marry a girl who has served in an hospital. Similarly there exist several women who would never allow their daughters near a soldier's ward.
However, some may say, there are plenty of married women to do such work. But I don't quite agree with them. How can a woman having four babies (1, 2, 4, 5 years old) be a nurse? My humble opinion is that such "stay-at-home" women should not be nurses at all, and that girls of sixteen or upwards are more apt for nursing work than married women. What do you think of it? There is a vast majority who have a false notion that "an hospital is only a place for flirtation and amusement." Allow me to tell this vast majority with due deference that our soldiers are most polite and respectful. No doubt there may be "black sheep" among either sex, but that is an insignificant consideration. The "true" reason why such a large number are misled by this prejudice is, that the "freedom of society is jumping out of bounds," and the time is come when a check should at once be put to this "absolute freedom."
About a quarter of a century ago there were hardly any lady typists, but now there are so many. Why so? Because now-a-days women want "absolute freedom and independence"; that's why they seek for services and if they don't find a job sufficient to maintain themselves, then they go "astray."
Girls of to-day think that married life puts an end to all sorts of freedom, that's exactly where they err. They must study by heart the following:—"Deceive not thyself by over-expecting happiness in the married state, look not therein for contentment greater than God will give, or a creature in this world receive, namely, to be free from all inconveniences. Marriage is not like the hill Olympus wholly clear without clouds. It is a lottery!" The choice of these girls falls to unmarried life, because they think, in such a life "only," they can be "absolutely free," that they can then make a good deal of flirtations and that they are "at full liberty" to change their "so-called lovers" more frequently than local cinematographwallas change their programmes. Such vulgar practices should be condemned by "one and all."
In conclusion I must frankly admit that the "principal" fault lies with the parents, who, out of "blind" love for their children, do not at all put any restrictions; it is thus that we realise the truth of the proverb—"Spare the rod and spoil the child."
I am afraid I shall make this too long if I write any more. But I should like to have a higher idea of "true girlhood" from other girls on this very important subject.—Yours, etc.

D. R.

## SOCIAL CUSTOMS AMONG KHOJAS.

### NEED FOR REFORM.

A meeting of the Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Khoja Association (now the Young Men's Khoja Association) was held with Mr. Ramzanali V. Vellani, Bar.-at-Law, in the chair on Sunday, when Mr. Hajee Mahomed Jooma Janmahomed delivered a lecture on "My Ideas on the Social Abuses prevalent in the Khoja community." The lecturer in the course of his speech pointed out the several disabilities an average Khoja family in the present Khoja Society suffered and dwelt at length on the consequent bad results. He laid special stress on the absence of sufficient education and expressed a hope that the enlightened and well-to-do members of the community would leave aside old prejudices and unite to bring about a regeneration of the community enabling it to keep pace with sister communities in India.
Mr. Mahomedali Nazarali Chaiwalla, Solicitor, said that he would draw attention to a new social abuse viz., the revival of nautch parties at Khoja marriages. He was glad that the Bombay Ismaili Council had taken notice of the evil and steps for the discouragement, if not total discontinuance, of the same.
The President thought that rich members of the community should be induced to help the spread of knowledge by voluntary subscriptions for the publication of phamphlets, etc.
A resolution was then brought forward by Mr. Hoosein Somjee Merchant for change of the name of the Institution to "Young Men's Khoja Association." The mover said that in consequence of a misconception, on the part of members of the community as to the reason why the young founders of this Association had decided to use the name of Sir Currimbhoy, he (the mover) had been asked by the Managing Committee to recommend to the Association that the existing name be dropped and to re-iterate publicly that this Association never meant to identify Sir Currimbhoy with the activities of the Association but that a great majority of the Association out of respect for the service rendered to the community had decided to couple his name with this Association which has for its aims activities in the same or similar direction.
Mr. Hajee Jooma Khaumahomed having seconded the proposal the same was put to the vote and unanimously carried.

## MADRAS VEGETARIAN SOCIETY.

### A PRIZE ESSAY ON VEGETARIANISM.

The Honorary Secretaries of the above Society write to say that a gold medal will be awarded to the writer of the best Essay in English on Vegetarianism with special reference to the argument of Anti-Vegetarians—which is called the Consistency Trick or "when-you-drink-a-glass-of-water" fallacy, which argues that, as we necessarily swallow minute organisms in drinking a cup of water or in eating vegetables, we need have no scruples as to the needless butchery of a cow or a sheep.
The writer should be a medical graduate of any of the Indian Universities or a Professor of Physical or Natural Science in any of the First Grade Colleges in India. The Essay should not exceed 100 closely written pages, foolscap size. The Essay should be written on one side only. It should reach Mr. N. Ratnasabhapati Pillai, Retired Executive Engineer, President of the Society, not later than the 31st December, 1916.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SCHOLAR ENTERTAINED.

Dr. R. N. Cooper, the Government of India Scholar of this year, was entertained last Friday at a dinner at the Zoroastrian Brotherhood, on his leaving Bombay for England to prosecute higher studies in Surgery.
Dr. Cooper who had a brilliant University career and in the final M.B., B.S., examination, secured the first place in the first class, obtaining every prize and medal with which the Bombay University can reward its most successful alumnus in the final Medical Examination, is proceeding to England for the degree of Master of Survery.

## NEW GERMAN TONE.

### "DEATH DANCE OF BATTLES" JUST BEGUN.

Max Osborn, writing from the Western Headquarters to the "Vossische Zeitung," makes (says the Rotterdam correspondent of the "Daily News") significantly frank admissions as to heavier German losses and the decisive importance of the present struggle. Writing on July 20 he says:—
"That is the horror of these days—we are shaken by burning pain as new streams of German blood are flowing, and we recognise our powerlessness over what cannot be changed. After two years of war the angel of destruction is passing through the ranks of the German arms with fury and mercilessness, as if the death dance of battles had just begun.
"We state the fearful losses our enemies suffer, but do not blind our eyes to the new mourning which has come to us, nor to the over-seriousness of the fate of this decisive battle raging on all fronts.
"It is now a question of the life or death of our nation. . . . We stand differently now as compared with August, 1914. Unexampled deeds of fame lie between, but still the concluding point has to be reached, and everything is in the balance—life or death."

## SATURDAY'S POONA RACES.

### ENTRIES.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 21.

(To be run on Saturday, August 26.)
The following are the entries for next Saturday's races:—

THE AUGUST PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile.

Mr Wilton Bartleet's Santa Barbara.
Mr D Pallonjee's Decorum and Penny Pie.
Mr A S Oomer's Athlete.
Mr J L Ainsworth's Sparkes.
Mr C N Wadia's Wave Star.
Mr G K's Madrina, Franks and Romanesque.
Mr R K Gahagan's Kennelworth (late Cicquot).
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's St Alban and Motor Wrap.
Mr J C Galstaun's Castle Vite.
Mr Newby's Martinet.
Zemindar of Nazergunge's Miss Drake.
Mr T M Thaddeus' Fredie.
Mr T Ferguson's Dumfries.
Mr R R S's Tartania.
Mr M Goculdass' Gipsy's Adviee, Royal Ambition and Yuan.
Mr Heath's Corridor.
Messrs F M Garda and M Goculdass' Lumination.
Mr M Goculdass' Borgie.
Aga Coochick Shah's Partial Eclipse, M Matchless and Maud.
Mr T Tejpal's Adelaide.
Maharaja of Patiala's Le Soleil and Flamen.
Maharaja of Gwalior's Vidi, Philanthropist and Villeroy.
Capt Cairne's and Mr S A Sanford's Kit Grey.
Mrs Bleach's Oriflamme.
Mr Pitt's Triple Alliance.
Mr Hajee Oosman Sait's Aubrey.
Mr Ahmed Sait's Lord Roberts.

THE KOREGAON PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Nawab Najaf Ali Khan and Mr A S Oomer's Lightning.
Messrs A S Oomer and H Kadum's Hudban.
Mr A S Oomer's Platinum.
Mr Syed Rashid's American Spot.
Mr Nasir Rajmamed's Present.
H H Yuvaraja of Mysore's Peshwa.
Mr Aziz Makanji's Remmes, Bayonet and Pagan.
Mr Frank's Royalist.
Mr K Cassumbhoy's Tawdry.
Mr A Hossein's Shatra.
Mr Yussuff Haroon's Aleppo.
Messrs D S Mehta and U B Bharucha's Old China.
Mr N Jehangir's Nassau.
Mr Khalaf bin Saif's Murpho, Tegris and Kisra.
Mr A R Dakeel's Salim and Renown.
Messrs Bhuder bin Alwash and A R Dakeel's Wheeler.
Mr Hajee Ahmed Bagdadjee's Shaikan.
Mr Ebrahim Mutlag's Saood.
Mr Ali bin Talib's Sherli.
Mr Mowlud Haji Ali's Shimran.
Captain J Crawford's Abdul.
Maharaja of Gwalior's Vudhia.
Mr Saleh Moosa's Justice.
Mr Ebrahim Khazi's White Star.
Mr Shaik Esmail's Advance.
Mr R H Gahagan's Revivor.
Khan Bahadur Israr Hassan Khan's Oxford.
Mr T Bateman's Challenger.
Mr Ahmed Hazamy's Jawan.
Messrs Ahmed Hazamy and Valijee Moosajee's England.
Messrs Nasar Abdoola and Yussuff Sherif Jemadar.
Mr A Nanjee's Ace of Royals.
Mr Dara Cowasjee's Eldorado and Messina.
Sirdar M Lakshmikantaraj Urs' Essad Pasha.
Mr Yussuff Haroon's Raven.
Mr J Bomanjee's Tawakul.
Mr Holmes' India.
The Chief Mahisal's Active.
Messrs Hasan Zuheir and Saif bin Jassim's Nyvaro.
Mr Abduraza Khan's Romano.
Mr Abdul Karim Essa's Dartmoor.
Mr Heath's Coromandel and Subhiata.
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's Anaz and Ben Hur.
Messrs M Goculdass and P Mathradass' Najdi, Ivanhoe, Paradise and Portugal.
Sirdar Diyal Singh Chhachhi's Old Joe.
Mr S A Wahed's Osprey.
Mr A W Essa's Garibaldi.
Miss H P Petit's Rosy Morn.
Mr A F Brigstocke's Subeh Pasha.
Mr Budroodin's Crisis.
Mr Suleman Dakeel's Islolation.
Messrs Yussuff Sheriff and Kasim Hoosain's Hazard.

THE BANGALORE PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile.

Mr P Hannington's Kestrel.
H H Maharaja of Mysore's Maple.
H H Yuvaraja of Mysore's Tango.
Mr Frank's Apple King.
Mr Dara Cowasjee's Lady Diana.
Sirdar M Lakshmikantaraj Urs' Claret Cup.
H H Maharaja of Patiala's Red Duke, Black Prince and Lucky Maid.
Mr Hajee Osman Sait's Oosmania.
Mr Ali Mahomed Sait's Mercury.

THE CHINCHWAD PLATE.—Distance 1½ Miles

Mr A S Oomer's Malacca.
Mr A S Oomer's Nawabzada.
Mr T D Moore's Chaser.
Mr Nasim Saleh's Black Ivory.
Mr Ali bin Talib's Mooltan.
Mr Ali bin Talib's Brimo.
Mr R K Gahagan's Newington (late Sweden).
Mr Ahmed Hazamy's Investment.
Messrs A Nanjee and Valijee Moosajee's Gazal.
Mr Dara Cowasjee's Powerful.
Mr R R S's Longboat.
Mr G R Valimahomed's Hurchan.
Mr Heath's Makbul.
Mr Heath's Bruce.
Messrs M Goculdass and P Mathradass' Royal Court.
Messrs M Goculdass and P Mathuradass' Solar Star.
Messrs M Goculdass and P Mathuradass' Ruby Mine.
H H Jam Sahib's Biglig.
Kour Sarnam Singh's Ali Baba.
Mr S A Wahed's Black Hussar.

THE MAGDALA PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile.

Mr A S Oomer's Malacca.
Mr Ali bin Talib's Money Gold.
Mr Ali bin Talib's Black Malik.
Mr A A Mahomed's Beyrut.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Soomsam.
Mr A Nanjee's Ace of Hearts.
Mr R R S's Abdul Malik.
Mr R R S's Zaki Pasha.
Mr Roosi's Excelsior.
Messrs M Goculdass and P Mathradass' Winchester.
Messrs M Goculdass and P Mathradass' Baloz.
Mr S A Wahed's Black Hussar.

## STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

**The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—**
**The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 21st August 1916 was 29.914 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.**

# CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

## BOMBAY GYM. V. G. I. P. RY.

### SHIVRAM IN BRILLIANT BOWLING FORM.

Rain considerably curtailed the game in the return fixture between the Bombay Gymkhana and the G. I. P. Railway which came off yesterday on the Esplanade. The couple of showers that came down in the morning rendered the wicket wet and made a start impossible until after 2-30 p.m. instead of at 11-30 a.m. as originally arranged. Even after the start had been made rain interfered with the game more than once, with the result that the match ended in a tame draw.
The wet condition of the wicket rendered any tall scoring impossible and in consequence both sides, though they included a number of fine bats, could put up only moderate totals. Greig, the famous Presidency player, was again the top scorer on the Gymkhana side with 31 to his credit. It was, however, a lucky innings as he was let off twice.
To the Gymkhana total of 136, the Railway men replied with 92 for 5 wickets, when again a smart shower came down, and stumps had to be drawn. Nagporewala with an exhilarating innings of 27, was the top scorer on his side, his contribution including one six and four 4's. Vithal and Shivram with 25 and 18 respectively were the next highest scorers on the Railway side, both playing sound cricket, and the former's chief hits being four 4's.
The bowling honours of the day were carried off by Shivram for the Railway team and Preedy for the Gymkhana. The former kept a splendid length throughout and secured the very handsome analysis of 5 wickets for 32 runs. Preedy, who captured 3 wickets for 43 runs, also bowled well and would have achieved still better results but for the fact that the wicket did not suit his style of bowling. He sends down the ball at a great pace and on a dry wicket he should prove very useful to any side.
The scores:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sir F L Sprott (Capt) c Clarke, b Parekh | 11 |
| Major J G Greig, c Parekh, b Elavia | 31 |
| Capt T W Kirkwood, c Shivram, b Pais | 18 |
| R T H Mackenzie, c Pais, b Shivram | 19 |
| K H McCormack, b Shivram | 9 |
| H F P Hearson, b Shivram | 2 |
| F Racker, b Shivram | 13 |
| P G B Hawkins, c Langan, b Shivram | 19 |
| H W Kilby, b Shivram | 8 |
| E A Preedy, c Clark | 1 |
| J G Adams, not out | 1 |
| Extras | 4 |
| Total | 136 |

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| A L Smith, b Adams | 11 |
| P Vithal, c Greig, b Preedy | 25 |
| J Pais, c Greig, b Preedy | 7 |
| P Shivram, c McCormack, b Preedy | 18 |
| S B Nagporewala, st Kirkwood, b Mackenzie | 27 |
| E S Brown, not out | 3 |
| F J Clark, not out | 0 |
| M D Parekh, J Langan, J D Driver and J Elavia, did not bat. | |
| Extra | 1 |
| Total (for 5 wickets) | 92 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA INNINGS.

| | O. | R. | M. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Parekh | 9 | 41 | 0 | 1 |
| Elavia | 10 | 38 | 2 | 1 |
| Shivram | 8 | 13 | 1 | 5 |
| Pais | 4 | 20 | 0 | 1 |
| Clark | 3 | 10 | 0 | 2 |

G. I. P. RAILWAY INNINGS.

| | O. | R. | M. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Preedy | 13 | 43 | 1 | 3 |
| Adams | 8 | 23 | 2 | 1 |
| Greig | 2 | 23 | 0 | 0 |
| Mackenzie | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 |

Adams bowled one "no ball."

## PRABHU YOUNG CRICKETERS V. PRABHU UNION C. C.

This match was played on Sunday and resulted in a win for the Young Cricketers.

PRABHU YOUNG CRICKETERS.

Scores:—
Navalkar S G 4, Pradhan 4, Jayakar 14, Talpade G N 0, Talpade M W 14, Rane 3, Desai 4, Nayak 2, Talpade V S 2, Dharadhar did not bat, extras 3. Total 50.

PRABHU UNION C. C.

Ranjit 8, Velkar 1, Vijayakar 6, Nayak R K 11, Mankar 0, Dhairyawan 0, Navalkar G M 6, Senjit 1, Nayak N S 3, Nayak S S 0, Nayak R G 2, extras 12. Total 44.

# COMMERCIAL.

## LATEST CABLE QUOTATIONS.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.
(Reuter's Telegram.)

London, Aug. 19th.

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Paid — 72/9

London, Aug. 18th.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta, Sept.-Dec. 22
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Sept.-Dec. 22/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta, Sept.-Dec. 24
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi Sept.-Dec. 24/3

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

BOMBAY, Aug. 21.

The markets were closed on account of the Gokul Ashtami holiday.

## RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 19th August 1916:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton | 1,894 | Bales. |
| Wheat | 6,843 | cwts. |
| Linseed | 12,164 | ,, |
| Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed | 586 | ,, |
| Ginjellyseed | 504 | ,, |
| Groundnuts | 5,774 | ,, |
| Castorseed | 6,817 | ,, |
| Rice | 5,548 | ,, |
| Myrabollams | 770 | ,, |
| Cottonseed | 2,635 | ,, |
| Gram | 136 | ,, |
| Joowar | 2,548 | ,, |
| Barley | 265 | ,, |

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FRAMROZE R. JOSHI, J. P.,
Mg. Director,
R. V. Kalkini, Chief Agent. 73, Apollo St. Bombay.

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With Profits.

| Age next Birthday. | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| 20 | 21 10 |
| 25 | 24 2 |
| 30 | 27 4 |
| 35 | 31 5 |
| 40 | 36 11 |
| 45 | 43 14 |

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*THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.*
*Tuesday, August 22, 1916.*

## THE BREACH OF FAITH.

It is officially announced by the Government of India that the report of the Public Services Commission will be published as soon as the necessary arrangements for printing and despatch to India can be completed. When it was rumoured a few weeks ago that this decision had been taken by the Secretary of State with the acquiescence of the Government of India we entered a strong protest against any such breach of the undertaking given in the House of Commons on behalf of the Secretary of State in the early part of the war. We see no reason now to withdraw the protest. On the contrary we desire to emphasise it in the most forcible manner possible. It appears to us monstrous that the Government, who have entered into a morally binding compact to refrain from all measures or acts of a non-controversial nature during the war, should themselves deliberately hurl the country into the maelstrom of controversy which will be the inevitable outcome of the publication of this report, for there is a wide belief that it falls far short of meeting the claims of Indians, and consists, so far as the majority report is concerned, of a number of half-hearted recommendations which will be received with disappointment and disgust by the public, who at one time built high hopes on the work of the Commission. We believe we are right in saying that the report of the majority is one which the late Mr. Gokhale would never have signed and represents the views of those who are opposed to any sort of real further political development in the direction of liberalising the administration and making the machinery of government more representative of the public voice. Under the circumstances the Imperial Government would have done well to let the report be consigned to oblivion. India is looking forward to and expects after the war a wide measure of liberal reform. That is an expectation which is not merely confined to members of the Home Rule League but is shared by the bulk of the educated community. The publication of the tinkering, unsatisfactory and reform-delaying report of the Commission will and can only have the most painful effect.

The communiqué in which the decision to publish the report is announced is veiled in a thin plausibility which will deceive no one. It entirely fails in the first place to justify any change from the decision of Lord Crewe to defer the publication. We are told that the prolongation of the war has altered the position and that the Government of India are now agreed that the advantages of the early consideration of the report outweigh any inconveniences that might arise from the public discussion during the war of the Commission's recommendations. That is a wholly untenable proposition. Let us say at once that, at the time Lord Crewe took his decision, there was no expectation that the war would not be prolonged. The circumstances remain unchanged. If it was undesirable then to have the "considerable discussion that the publication of the report would provoke" it is equally undesirable now. The position in this respect is not altered at all. What is altered now is that Lord Hardinge is no longer Viceroy and Mr. Chamberlain is Secretary of State. The latter has deliberately changed the neutral policy which his predecessor rightly decided should be pursued during the war and Lord Chelmsford weakly acquiesces at the instance of his advisers. The new decision is really the decision of Sir Thomas Holderness and his satellites at the India Office and the bureaucrats at Simla. The "advantages of the early consideration of the report" can only mean that the putting into effect of the majority recommendations is regarded as urgent. The object is to flourish the report in the face of the British public as a great political step in advance, a substantial concession to Indian sentiment, as Lord Islington will no doubt tell us, and with such phrases to rush a bill through Parliament giving effect to the recommendations and burying in the dust the demand for simultaneous examinations and all the other reforms unanimously demanded by educated opinion in this country Protests and agitation in this country will be unheeded in the customary lofty Chamberlain style. And Parliament will settle down to forget India for the next ten or twenty years satisfied, on the assurance of Whitehall, that a substantial measure of reform has been granted.

That frankly is we fear what is behind this regrettable decision. But as we have said it is too thinly plausible. It is to be noted that a week or two ago the London correspondents of two of our contemporaries, who are more or less in the confidence of the India Office, in announcing that the decision had been reached to publish the report, gave as the reason the fact that the report contained a number of recommendations dealing with *service grievances*, the consideration and adoption of which it would be unfair further to postpone. The Government of India communiqué ignores that and puts it on the more plausible ground that the early consideration of the report, "particularly in so far as it is concerned with the increased employment of Indians in the public services," outweigh any inconveniences that might arise. That sounds very considerate but it does not make us any the less apprehensive. The adjustment of the grievances means that the services are going to cost the country more. The proposals for the increased employment of Indians, we believe, fall far short, as we have said, of the demand and the main demands are not conceded. Plainly it means that India is not to get what Indians have asked for but what the other members of the Commission consider is the limit of what she ought to have. That would not have satisfied a pre-war India. If it is proposed to offer it to a post-war India, the disappointment and resentment will be intense and widespread. It is true that the circumstances have changed, but not since it was at first decided not to publish the report but since the date on which the report was signed. It is impossible to ignore the fact that the whole outlook has changed since the war came to alter the angle of vision, not only of England but of India also. It will be a lamentable blunder if Parliament and the British public cannot be brought to realise that the time has gone by for whittling down the fulfilment of promises to this country and the sophistical arguing away of what in principle ought to be conceded. India is no longer to be satisfied or put off with what other people think it is good for her to have. The time has come when she expects to have what she asks for and believes to be in her own interest. And if Great Britain is not prepared to grant that, after the outpouring of blood and loyalty of the past two years, the belief in this country that there is any gratitude will evaporate.

We wish it could be hoped that the blunder of the publication of this report could yet be avoided. It can only lead to controversy of the most bitter and painful character, unless the report is of a very different character to what we have been led to believe. India is quite prepared to wait until after the war for the discussion of her claims, so far as England is concerned. And there is no idea of putting forward the demand that will be made until the King's enemies have been finally vanquished and peace relieves the Imperial Government of the present embrassassments. But the gratuitous publication of this report will force her hand and will plunge the country, we repeat, into a maelstrom of controversy for which the Government will have only itself to blame. It is difficult to write with patience of the deliberate flouting of the undertaking which was given to this country on behalf of the Government. It seems to us that the time has come, as we hinted yesterday, for an appeal to Mr. Asquith's Government over the head of the Secretary of State. It is beyond all toleration that Mr. Chamberlain should take upon himself to inaugurate an entirely new policy in the middle of the war, having regard to the circumstances under which he came to be appointed to the India Office.

## THE PROBLEM OF THE GENERAL ELECTION.

A General Election is the very breath of English political life and in ordinary times the last thing the English people would tolerate is the prolongation of the life of Parliament beyond its statutory limit. The same party and almost the same members of the House of Commons may be returned to power. But the test of a General Election must first be gone through. The present Parliament reached its statutory limit of five years last winter and a special Act had to be passed extending its life for a year. The extension was justified by the abnormal character of the times in which we then lived and still live, and, which would have reduced a General Election, in the absence of a large majority of voters on war service, to a mere farce. The extension will last till September and the question that seemed to have engaged a good deal of attention in England in mail week was whether there should be a General Election then. The question, however, is not so much whether an election should take place but whether it could be held during the war. Government seemed to be aware of the difficulties involved in the question and Mr. Herbert Samuel, the Home Secretary moved in the Commons,

That a Select Committee be appointed to consider and report whether it is practicable and desirable to prepare a new electoral register which would include adequate representation for those engaged in the war or in war work, and to conduct an election upon such register during the war? And if this be found practicable and desirable, to recommend the changes in the electoral laws which would be necessary or expedient for the purpose.

But in doing so Mr. Samuel made one of those blunders, to which the most adept of ministers are prone. He misconceived the feeling of the House and made fun of his subject. The task for the Committee proposed by him was substantially to devise some means by which the votes of soldiers and sailors on service and of munition workers whose qualification has been broken by their service could be taken in the event of an election during the war. Obviously there are no means by which this can really be effected, and Mr. Samuel said so in an elaborately ironical speech,—with the result, as our London correspondent stated, that the House grew impatient and felt insulted. One member after another rose and told him so. And the final result was that Mr. Asquith who was absent during the greater part of the debate had to be sent for and withdrew the motion. The temper of the House reflected not merely its attitude towards Mr. Samuel's handling of the question, but also a more general sense that on this as on other matters of public policy the Government ought to have a mind of their own. As Mr. Dillon said the Government should show their hand and let the House know what their policy was on the subject. Probably all Englishmen, except the small group headed by Sir Edward Carson,—whatever their views regarding the present Government,—are convinced that an election in the midst of a war like the present would be "monstrous trifling." It would be a farce if the votes of the fighting forces are not to be taken. There is no way of balloting soldiers on the battlefield. There are of course grave disadvantages in allowing a Parliament to outlive its natural life. In a great sense it ceases to be a representative Parliament. But all these considerations are overborne by the infinitely more important consideration of the realities and needs of the time. Besides, it is undeniable that, whatever the defects of the present Government, it carries with it the confidence of the bulk of the people. Again, having regard to the composition of the Cabinet, it would be impossible under any other set of circumstances to have an abler and more efficient Cabinet. The only solution seems to be to take steps to prolong the life of the present Parliament. And this is the course which, as recent telegrams have shown, Government have ultimately adopted.

Nevertheless, once the life of Parliament has been extended,—as it has been upto the end of May next,—it cannot be definitely prolonged, and therefore some form of register must be prepared for the election of its successors. It is one thing to say that there should be no election at present and quite another to suggest that no preparations should be made for an election which may come suddenly under conditions altogether beyond the control of Government. A very serious clash of opinion on one of the many questions arising out of the war may occur and operate with disruptive force in Parliament leaving the Cabinet weakened of its authority. This would be a great misfortune. But it is a possibility that must be provided against. The only remedy in such a case would be a new Parliament. Besides, an election may be considered essential within a few months of the actual termination of the war. Thus the preperation of a register becomes all-important. The Bill containing the Governments' registration proposals provides for the preparation of a new register on which will be placed war workers, including soldiers and sailors, who have lost their qualifications. To exclude them would be to deprive any Parliament of all moral authority.

## Notes of the Day.

### The German Fleet.

It must be credited to the German High Seas Fleet that if it is powerless to raise the blockade it is at least good at advertising itself in the sort of way that apparently leads the German public into the belief that it is doing great things. The other day it was reported to have gone out into the Baltic, but nothing more was heard of it and apparently it returned without giving the Russians an opportunity of challenging it to battle. Now it has made an excursion into the North Sea but hastily retreated on coming into contact with "considerable British forces." The loss of two British light cruisers is to be regretted, but fortunately the casualties were very few all being saved except 38 men announced as missing. But this is the fortune of naval warfare, in which, if the advance guards of the fleets are to do their duty, such risks have to be run. It is gratifying that at least one of the enemy's submarines was accounted for and another rammed and suspected to have been sunk. We shall probably hear of more excursions by the German Fleet. Things have reached a stage when these advertising expeditions have become essential to public peace in Germany. But one day they will run into the trap that on this occasion they have successfully avoided.

### Sir Beauchamp Duff.

We suppose that the vacation of his office by Sir Beauchamp Duff will be hailed as a triumph by those who have been shrieking for his blood during the past few weeks. But it would be unfair to the Commander-in-Chief to assume that his retirement is to be regarded in any way as a mark of censure. We have no desire to discuss in anticipation the questions which the Commission of Enquiry into the Mesopotamian blunders will have to investigate, but we believe that it will be shown that Sir Beauchamp Duff cannot be held responsible for the mishaps and muddles that arose, partly from a faulty system, and more largely from the mistakes and stupidity of the men on the spot. Nor can it be forgotten that it is to Sir Beauchamp Duff, as Commander-in-Chief, we owe the brilliant work of organisation and direction that enabled the despatch of masses of Indian troops to so many theatres of war at a time when their presence and services were of almost incalculable value. It is almost indispensable that Sir Beauchamp Duff should be at the disposal of the Commission in England. The original idea of the Commission coming to India to take evidence is hardly feasible. And under the statute, of course, the Commander-in-Chief is obliged to vacate his office if he quits the country. The fact that this should be necessary, however, illustrates the inexpediency of carrying on enquiries of this sort during the pendency of the war. Sir Beauchamp Duff is, of course, not irreplaceable, but it is in any event undesirable that officers in high command should be compelled to vacate their posts and proceed Home, in order to satisfy the requirements of public clamour for an investigation which might well have been deferred.

### The Cabinet Changes.

The announcement that Lord Crewe has been appointed President of the Board of Education once again proves how very convenient his presence in the Cabinet is to his colleagues. He can evidently step into any office at any time at the bidding of his Chief and step out of it into any other with equal alacrity. It is, however, due to him to say that, though not a brilliant statesman he has made his mark by his steady and conscientious work in every office to which he has been called. With his varied experience and his cultured mind he ought to achieve success at the Board of Education, but we fear he lacks the stimulating quality required to initiate the vigorous policy that is required in all departments of education. It is the latter fact which has necessitated the retirement of Mr. Henderson. For though Mr. Henderson is in every way fitted to carry on an active programme of educational reconstruction, he has not had the time to do so. His active co-operation with the Ministry of Munitions in regard to the hundred and one questions that almost daily arise in connection with the employment, conditions and demands of labour has been even more essential. With his new offices of Paymaster-General (which will entail no work) and Labour Adviser he will thus be able to give all his time to this no less essential work.

### A Visit to Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji.

Our readers, we are sure, will be interested to learn that Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji, who will celebrate his ninety-first birthday on September 4th, continues in the enjoyment of health which is as satisfactory as can be expected at his great age. A visitor to Versova on Sunday last found the Grand Old Man, who had just returned from his daily drive, very ready to enter into a conversation in which he discussed some of the leading questions of the day with his customary clarity of thought and expression. The high tides and rough seas of the present monsoon have played havoc with some of the bungalows along the shore at Versova, but Dr. Dadina's bungalow, in which Mr. Dadabhoy is resident, has escaped injury, though the boundary wall on the seaside has been washed away. But, judging from Mr. Dadabhoy's appearance, the almost open-air life and strong breezes of Versova even in the monsoon suit him admirably. It will no doubt interest some of those who have been so shocked at certain recent publications to hear that Mr. Dadabhoy is more convinced than ever of the soundness of the "drain" theory and the persistence of the truth of the doctrines laid down by him in his well-known work "Poverty and un-British Rule in India" published fifteen years ago. And he remains emphatically convinced that self-government is the only remedy.

### Why Italy Joined the Allies?

Who turned the scale in Italy in favour of the Allies? Mr. Thomas Oakey, who, as one fully informed of Italian politics and economics, in his article in the July number of the "Contemporary Review," answers laconically: "the Man in the Street." Why, by him? Let us relate the history in his own refreshing style.

"The difficulties of the anomalous political position have been many to the late Salandra Government. Italian intervention was advocated by a minority of idealists, and up to within a few weeks of the declaration of war with Austria the majority of Italians,—four-fifths outside the big towns,—were opposed to any breach of neutrality. The active neutralists (and pro-Germans not a few among the smart set of society) were powerful at the Vatican, among the nobility, in Senate and Chamber, and with organised labour. Had it not been for the fatuous diplomacy and blundering psychology of Prince von Bulow and his Austrian colleague, it is doubtful whether Italy would have moved at all. It was their miserable attempt to suborn and traffic with Italian national honour on the back stairs of an unprincipled political ex-dictator that stung the Italian people to the quick and inflamed that secular hatred of foreign domination that runs like a clue of gold through Italian history; that insurgence against barbarian truculency which Dante and Petrarch sang in burning verse and Machiavelli evoked in fiercest prose. Signor Salandra, who was called out to serve as a stopgap Premier during the ex-dictator's temporary and strategic retirement, faced the tremendous issue. With indomitable courage he assumed the burden of a momentous decision. With profound insight and trust in the better half of the Italian people he appealed from the Chambers of timid politicians to the market place and ranged Italy against the Imperial aggressors. It was a great act of faith, and will form his worthy political epitaph. Let us never forget that it was the Man in the Street in Italy that turned the scale in favour of the Allies."

### After Care of Juvenile Offenders.

It is very gratifying that the question of the treatment of juvenile offenders in a manner that will guard against their lapse into criminality, is day by day engaging greater and greater attention in this country. A very welcome step in the right direction is about to be taken in the Punjab. It is understood that it is contemplated to try the experiment of allowing a certain number of selected juvenile offenders imprisoned in the Borstal jail, Lahore, to go out to work daily, returning to the jail each night. It is satisfactory to note that the idea of the experiment seems to have originated from the offer of certain employers of labour in Lahore to utilise thus the services of a number of those boys and teach them a trade or some form of work. An experiment like this has been long overdue. The lack of a helping hand and of suitable employment immediately after release from jail, has been the operating cause in keeping many juveniles in the path of crime. We hope steps will be taken to try a similar experiment wherever Borstal jails exist in the country.

### The War and Pauperism.

Among the good effects of the war is the extensive disappearance of pauperism in the United Kingdom. The President of the Local Government Board, speaking in the House of Commons in mail week, gave some striking statistics. In 1914 there was a rapid increase of pauperism, but since 1915 there had been, he said, a fall until the figure reached was 100,000 less than in 1914. On May 27, 1916, there were in England and Wales 537,000 paupers and of these more than half were invalids and the remainder were either children or old people. The fall in London pauperism due to the war has amounted to twenty per cent. while vagrancy in England and Wales has declined by one-third from the figure for 1912. An especially significant change is the falling off in the number of "sleepers-out" in London. In March, 1916, these numbered only 44 as compared with 431 in February, 1913. War, whatever might be said against it, has at least spurred on even the wastrels to work as never before and has thus solved to a great extent the problem of unemployment by equalising the supply and demand of labour.

## DEATH OF MR. DAJI ABAJI KHARE.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, which sad event took place last night at 1 a.m. at his residence at Bellasis Road.

# THE WAR.

## SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

## NAVAL ACTIVITY.

### GERMAN FLEET TURNS TAIL.

### ALLIED GAINS ON SOMME.

### ACTIVITY IN MACEDONIA.

The Admiralty announces that the German High Seas Fleet came out on Saturday, but avoided battle with considerable British forces and returned to port. The cruisers, Nottingham and Falmouth, were submarined while searching for the enemy, while one German submarine was destroyed and another rammed and possibly sunk.

The British have gained a further portion of the enemy's trenches north of Bazentin-le-Petit.

North of the Somme the French carried a strongly fortified wood between Guillemont and Maurepas, capturing much material.

On the heights west of Jablonitza the Russians have captured Loromenka.

In Macedonia fighting is reported to be general along almost the whole line from Monastir to Kavalla.

On the east bank of the Struma the Bulgarians have occupied the Greek forts of Starchista and Lisa, the Greek retiring, it is alleged, after collision with Bulgar patrols.

The Germans attacked a Portuguese convoy on the Rovuma River, separating German from Portuguese East Africa, but were driven back with heavy loss to their own bank.

The first mention of British Zeppelins is made in English newspaper articles describing the flights of great, marvelously rigged and very speedy airships.

## NEW DEFENCE OF REALM REGULATIONS.

### FAIRS AND EXCURSIONS PROHIBITED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 19.

Additional Defence of the Realm regulations prohibit the use of petrol, charabanc excursions and the holding of fairs likely to impede the production and transport of war material, whistling for cabs which may disturb the wounded and the entry into Ireland of aliens or British subjects who have arrived since March 1st from overseas.

The regulations also empower the officials to demand information from traders as to their stocks with a view to preventing corners.

## VESSELS SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 20.

The Italian steamer Stampalia has been sunk.

# GERMAN FLEET AVOIDS BATTLE.

## GENERAL FIGHTING ALONG SALONIKA FRONT.

## GERMAN FLEET COMES OUT.

### BUT AVOIDS BATTLE.

### BRITISH AND GERMAN LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 21.

The Admiralty announces that the German High Seas Fleet came out on Saturday, but avoided battle with the considerable British forces and returned to port.

The cruisers Nottingham and Falmouth were submarined while searching for the enemy. All officers of the former were saved, but 38 men are missing. All on board the Falmouth were saved.

One German submarine was destroyed and another was rammed and possibly sunk.

### MAINLY A PATROL ENCOUNTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 21.

The north Sea fight was mainly an encounter between patrols, the big ships apparently never getting into contact, since the Germans retired when warned by their screen of patrols.

The Nottingham was a light cruiser of the Chatham type, with a displacement of 5400 tons, an armament of eight 6-inch guns, four machine-guns and two torpedo tubes, and a complement of 400. It was completed in 1914.

The Falmouth was a light cruiser of the Weymouth type, with a displacement of 5250 tons, an armament of eight 6-inch guns, four machine-guns, and two torpedo tubes, and a complement of 380. It was completed in 1911.

### BRITISH-MADE ZEPPELINS.

#### CONSIDERED SUPERIOR TO GERMAN MACHINES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 19.

The first mention of British Zeppelins is made in articles in the newspapers describing the flights of great, marvellously rigged and very speedy airships. Neutral skippers who are constantly seeing German Zeppelins consider the British superior, better handled and less combersone.

### FIGHTING ON THE STOKHOD.

#### RUSSIAN ADVANCE THROUGH CARPATHIANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, Aug. 20.

A communiqué says:—On the Stokhod we retained the village of Toboly after it had frequently changed hands. Two-hundred Austrians were sabred in a Cossack charge and six hundred captured.

On the heights west of Jablonitza Loromenka has been occupied.

### RUSSIAN STRATEGIC PLANS.

#### AUSTRO-GERMANS DEMORALISED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 21.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

The Russian strategic plans are disconcerting the Germans, who were induced to reinforce Kovel and Lemberg but find the Russians instead rapidly advancing on the Carpathian passess. The Austrians are demoralised and the Hungarian population much disturbed. The Allies in the west greatly aid the strategic plans by holding the main German forces, killing their offensive power and striking heavy blows, thus reducing the German morale which is always weak unless attacking.

### POLISH AUTONOMY.

#### AUSTRO-GERMAN PROCLAMATION IMMINENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 21.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

There are indications that an Austro-German proclamation establishing Polish autonomy is imminent. Petrograd messages suggest Russia will probably anticipate this.

## MACEDONIAN FRONT.

### GENERAL FIGHTING FROM MONASTIR TO KAVALLA

### BULGARIAN ADVANCE CHECKED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 20.

A very significant communiqué is issued in Paris regarding the Macedonian front showing that fighting is general along almost the whole line from Monastir to Kavalla.

The Bulgarians are everywhere taking the offensive except near Doiran, where the British and French have captured and hold the important position of Doldzeli village against very violent Bulgarian counter-attacks.

Bulgarian patrols preceding small Bulgarian forces are approaching Kavalla. Elsewhere numerous Bulgarian attempts to advance have been stopped by Allied fire.

### BULGARIANS OCCUPY GREEK FORTS.

#### SERBIANS FIGHTING SOUTHWARD OF MONASTIR.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 20.

On the east bank of the Struma the Bulgarians have occupied the Greek forts of Starchista and Lisa, the Greeks retiring, it is alleged, after collision with Bulgar patrols.

Bulgarian attacks on the west bank have been repelled by our fire. There has been a lively cannonading on the west bank of the Vardar. The Bulgarians advancing from Florina are engaged with the Serbians southward of Monastir.

### BRITISH CAVALRY IN TOUCH WITH ENEMY

#### ENEMY COUNTERATTACKS REPULSED NEAR DOLZELI

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 20.

A British official message from Salonika says, we have established our line west and north of Bekerli and Cidemli, south of Dolzeli, where we have repulsed counter-attacks.

Our cavalry is in touch with the enemy on the Struma front.

### SMUGGLING OF FOODSTUFFS INTO BULGARIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 21.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

The "Morning Post's" Athens correspondent states the Allies have permitted revictualling of Kavalla under a slight supervision. Smuggling towards Bulgaria has been stopped by the extension of the Allied front to eastern Macedonia.

### FRONTIER BRUSH IN EAST AFRICA.

#### GERMAN ATTACK ON PORTUGUESE CONVOY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LOURENCO MARQUES, Aug. 20.

It is officially announced that on the 15th instant the Germans attacked a Portuguese convoy on the Rovuma river separating the German and Portuguese colonies.

The Germans were drivenback with heavy loss to their own bank. The Portuguese had five casualties

### PRESIDENT POINCARE'S BIRTHDAY.

#### KING GEORGE'S CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 20.

On the occasion of President Poincare's birthday King George has sent a telegram congratulating the President and expressing confidence that the British and French troops in cooperation will ensure the success of the common cause.

President Poincare has replied thanking his Majesty and expressing confidence that the close cooperation between the two countries is a sure pledge of victory.

## FRENCH SUCCESS ON SOMME.

### STRONGLY FORTIFIED WOOD CARRIED.

### MUCH MATERIAL CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Aug. 21.

Last night's communiqué said:—North of the Somme the French carried a strongly fortified wood between Guillemont and Maurepas, capturing much material. French batteries have been active on the whole Somme front.

The enemy violently bombarded Fleury.

### FLEURY AND THIAUMONT.

#### OBSTINATE ENEMY ATTACKS BLOODILY REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Aug. 20.

This afternoon's communiqué says:—The night was calm on the Somme. Obstinate German attacks against Fleury and Thiaumont were bloodily repulsed.

### ENEMY'S FUTILE COUNTER-ATTACKS.

#### SHORT-LIVED SUCCESS WEST OF HIGH WOOD.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 21.

General Haig in a communiqué last night reported that a strong enemy attack near High Wood succeeded in reaching our line, but was immediately driven out.

North of Bazentin-le-Petit we have gained a further portion of the enemy's trenches.

LATER.

The following is the text of the communiqué sent by General Haig last night:—

At noon on Sunday the enemy delivered a strong attack on the new line we have established for about half a mile from the western corner of High Wood. He succeeded in reaching this line at certain points, but was driven out again by our infantry, who immediately reoccupied the trench. Subsequent hostile attacks broke down under our artillery fire.

North of Bazentin-le-Petit we to-day gained further a portion of the enemy's trenches.

The enemy heavily shelled the different portions of our front, more especially High Wood, Hamel and Mailly. Elsewhere there has been nothing of importance to report.

Despite low clouds our aircraft performed very useful work yesterday in communicating with the advance infantry. One came down to a low height and opened fire with machine-gun very effectively on the enemy infantry in the front line trenches, as also on hostile reinforcements.

### LOCAL BOMBING ENCOUNTERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 20.

General Haig this afternoon reports:—Local bombing encounters occurred at some points on our front between the Somme and the Ancre last night, but the enemy made no serious attempt to recover the ground we captured on Friday.

### A SOUTH AFRICAN DIVISION.

#### STRONGLY FAVOURED BY IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 20.

At a meeting at Johannesburg it was announced that the Imperial Government strongly favours the establishment of a South African division for Flanders, but that nothing will be done until the conclusion of the East African campaign.

### THE BRITISH FRONT.

#### CORRECT LINE OF EXTENSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 21.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

An unofficial statement from Paris that the British had taken Mouquet Farm is attributable to a misreading of a British despatch. The correct front places us 2,000 yards from Thiepval and Courcelette, 1,500 yards from Martinpuich and 1,000 yards from Ginchy and much nearer Guillemont.

## MESOPOTAMIA COMMISSION.

### C-IN-C GOES TO ENGLAND TO GIVE EVIDENCE.

### SIR C. C. MONRO SUCCEEDS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 21.

His Majesty's Government have decided at the request of the Chairman of the Statutory Commission which has been appointed to enquire into the conduct of operations in Mesopotamia that General Sir Beauchamp Duff, Aide-de-Camp in general to the King and Commander-in-Chief in India, should return to England to give evidence before the Commission. The Commander-in-Chief will, under the Statute, vacate his office on his departure from India and on the advice of the Secretary of State for War his Majesty has

GENERAL MONRO.

been pleased to appoint to the post Lieutenant-General (temporary General) Sir C. C. Monro, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

### MEDICAL ARRANGEMENTS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

#### LATE SIR VICTOR HORSLEY'S VIEW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 18.

The "British Medical Journal" states that it has received a letter from Sir Victor Horsley, dated July 5th, which was intended to prevent the case of responsible medical officers in Mesopotamia being prejudiced by the report of the Vincent Commission, and to show that the failure of medical arrangements in Mesopotamia was due to defective transport.

The "British Medical Journal" severely criticises the appointment of Commissioners not possessing medical knowledge and pays a high tribute to the services of medical officers in Mesopotamia.

### FRENCH AVIATOR KILLED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 21.

The French aviator Brindejonc Moulinaise has been killed in an accident at Verdun.

### HOUSTON CHAMBERLAIN BECOMES A GERMAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 18.

The notorious renegade Houston Stewart Chamberlain has become a German.

### TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATION WITH ARABIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAIRO, Aug. 18.

In addition to Jeddah and Mecca telegraphic communication has now been established with Taif and Bahra, via Haifa and Suakin.

## THE TERRIBLE "IT."

### MR. CHURCHILL ON THE WAR.

### "THE SUPREME GUILT OF WILLIAM II."

In the second of the "Four Great Chapters of the World War," which he is contributing to the "Sunday Pictorial," Mr. Winston Churchill says:—

To dwell for many years under the suspense of a great decision, some irrevocable step to be taken or refused, some choice the consequence of which must affect one's whole life for good or ill, is by no means an uncommon experience. The mind returns to the crucial point again and again. Ordinary affairs take their course all around; the day's work is done, its interests, pleasures and vexations flow on. But there in the background lies the dominating thought, gathering force and intensity, consciously and subconsciously loosening one by one its restraining bonds, until it is ready to leap across the gulf from thought into action. Still it remains inert. Something has yet to happen.

ON THE VERGE.

People have lived for years and years on the verge of suicide or murder or madness and died sane and innocent and honoured. The terrible "It" has remained undone. The crouching tiger-thought has never made its spring. Nay, more has withered with age and new conditions. Competing interests have arisen in the mind: new fields of consciousness are lighted up. There is a different world. All was ready, the weapons lay to hand. Reason had talked itself to a standstill, no barrier stood in the way. Yet nothing happened; and no one will ever know.

Or, on the contrary, the self-accusing figure flings open the door, mouthing the familiar words: "I've done it. I couldn't help it. I did not will it. You all drove me to it."

"In God's name," we cry, "what have you done?"

In assigning the supreme guilt to William II. it is not necessary to impute a conscious and deliberate intention, nourished over many years, to bring about at a given time the circumstances which led to the general war. Forces were at work, gaining slowly in influence, far more profound than could issue from the will of a single ruler. But at any rate he took as the occasions came along every step that tended to create the deadly situation and rarely one step that would prevent it. He embodied and inspired that system of military thought and organisation which made Prussia so terrible to her neighbours. His was the hand that plied the goad in the race of armaments. His was the voice that pronounced the fateful blunders of German diplomacy, and in the climax his was the gesture, whether of malice or hysteria, that cast the nations into torment. He knew that the French Republic was pacific and that Russia was no immediate menace; and no one knew better than he how earnestly and loyally Britain would have striven at his side—as she had done during the Balkan war—to ward off and tide over by any means the dreaded event.

A FATEFUL CABINET.

There was a Friday Cabinet on the afternoon of July 24th, 1914, occupied almost entirely with the Irish crisis. For two hours the discussion played actively and anxiously around the momentous question what parts of the counties of Monaghan and Tyrone could be provisionally excluded from the ambit of the Home Rule Bill. Never was partisanship outside more fierce, never were the outstanding points of difference more petty, never was the deadlock more complete. Then before we hurried to the House for an expected series of divisions the quiet voice of the Foreign Secretary was heard reading the terms of the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia.

The intention of those rasping sentences was unmistakable. But would Serbia submit to terms more humiliating than any ever imposed upon an independent State? On the Saturday Serbia submitted. On the Sunday it appeared that even this was not acceptable to Austrain majesty. During that day a wave of fear and excitement swept across Europe, and that night the first measures of British naval precaution were taken and declared.

DELIBERATE GERMAN PURPOSE.

Still, unless war had been irrevocably willed by Germany, which we could not then know, there seemed many bulwarks between Europe and disaster; and reason recoiled indignant from the chain of consequences that threatened, in the name of a Balkan quarrel, to hurl into mortal conflict against each other the mightiest State of history, and to condemn the leading races of mankind to miseries and butcheries beyond all measures.

To those who believed in a Germany that for more than forty years had waged no war, it was inconceivable that there should be no remedy—no break in this monstrous concatenation; and that one thing should lead to another in a senseless way till all were dragged into the abyss. Others, who had been forced to watch more closely the military and naval aspects, were oppressed by the sense of deliberate German purpose, of cold decisions taken months and even years before, of preparations long maturing, and of terrible design. But still the Agadir crisis had shown many symptoms as menacing as those which now confronted us; and the Agadir crisis had passed away, safely surmounted.

And then on to pof all this momentous uncertainty came the special problem of Great Britain. We were free from all legal or formal engagement. One hundred and sixty thousand British soldiers was the most that, even if we sided with her, France ever

(Continued on page 6.)

# SIR P. M. MEHTA

## UNVEILING OF A PORTRAIT.

## HON. MR. SASTRI ON CIVIC DUTIES.

A portrait of the late Sir P. M. Mehta was unveiled on Thursday evening in the Muthialpet High School Hall, by the Hon. Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, who presided over the inaugural meeting of the Literary Association of that school. The pleasant function was preceded by a lecture by Mr. R. N. Aiyangar on the "Ideal City." The Hall was closely packed with students, and some elderly gentlemen, besides the teachers of the school.

The Hon. Mr. Sastri, in the course of his speech, said there was a happy concidence in the two functions of the evening, *viz.*, the lecture on the "Ideal city" and the unveiling of the portrait of the man who translated the ideals successfully during his life into the beautification of Bombay. There was no other man who laboured for his city like Sir P. M. Mehta, unless perhaps it might be Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. In Sir P. M. Mehta, you had the ideal civic father. When he returned from England after his studies, he found Bombay in the throes of a strife owing to the enormous debt incurred by the President, Arthur Crawford for the beautification of Bombay.

Altogether the city was transformed from one of the ugliest into one of the beautiful cities. Sir P. M. Mehta recognised the great change that had been made and, undeterred by the huge wave of unpopularity, he threw himself into the full conflict with his youthful energy and defended Mr. Crawford in public speeches. He threw out suggestions for the reform of the Bombay Municipal Council and though they were unpopular at that time, the spirit of them was adopted by the Government and became the basis for other municipal Councils in India. In that way Sir P. M. Mehta might be regarded as a man who wrote his name wide in the field of Municipal and city life. He had large ideas and worked steadily at them. He did not stint money nor grudge taxation when it was felt necessary for civic advancement But what endeared Sir P. M. Mehta to the ratepayers of the Bombay Municipality was the jealousy with which he regarded their rights and kept the Executive fully under control, tried to combat corruption in high places or low, and above all—what was now remembered,—the steadfastness and constancy with which he loved the city to the end, calling it "my own city." When Sir Pherozesha called Bombay his Bombay, everybody felt that Bombay was his Bombay. During 50 years he never missed a Council or Committee meeting. No fee, however large, could tempt him to the High Court when he should go to the meeting of the Bombay Corporation. And when he went there he addressed them with such thoroughness and mastery of detail, that all looked at him for guidance and inspiration.

### A LESSON FOR COMMISSIONERS.

There was one lesson which could be drawn from his life for the benefit of those who aspired to become Municipal Commissioners. You would be astonished to find many sought the position of municipal commissioners for the sake of some office or other, or did not scorn to get something if they had become municipal commissioners. They wanted a little light at their house, or they wanted one municipal law or other broken in their favour, or might want their house lightly taxed or it might be they had relatives who had failed in the intermediate examination and wanted to be provided with a job. And many municipal commissioners used their authority in private for the purpose of attaining one or other of those. One who reached the position of the municipal commissioner, should not do all these things. He did not deny, however, that there were bright examples in every city. But Sir P. M. Mehta must be mentioned as an outstanding instance of a man who had the finance of Bombay Municipality in his hand and enough patronage, and used it aright.

### NO SELFISH ENDS.

We to-day remembered of him as a man who never thought of selfish ends, who had never been known to have made a recommendation or asked the Municipal Revenue Officer for a job for his relative, saying he would take no excuse but that it must be found. There was another person, happily living now, and Mr. Wacha and Sir P. Mehta, to couple the living with the dead, were the two instances of people who had enormous opportunities for distributing patronage, and showed signal instances of personal abnegation; this was rare in city life even in the West, and he adjured the young men to remember that if they got power over the affairs of the city into their own hands, they must use it well, so that it was not possible for their critics to say that they had advanced their own interests and those of their relatives.

### MEHTA'S PERSONALITY.

There was one thing about Mehta which the speaker must mention and that was that he was a man endowed in a large measure with the power of ruling other men. He was born to command, to impose his authority on others, and in such a way that they scarcely felt it, for, they had such implicit faith in his wisdom, in his historical instinct, and in his generous moderation and serenity. What exactly accounted for that great power, the speaker could not say. Mr. Sastri was a student of human nature, and he went into the Congress (Subjects) Committees largely for the purpose of watching the similarities and contrasts, the personal jealousies, and the contributions which leaders made to the final result of the great happenings that we watched outside with such anxiety. He had seen how Sir P. M. Mehta was looked upon with a respect due to the greatest leader. But it must be remembered that for many years he was pursued by men smaller than himself,—not in their own estimation,—with acrimony and with a desire to see his power ended. The speaker had seen many of these persons and talked to them and he found that there was considerable truth in the complaints they made against him. He had known Sir P. M. Mehta during the last years of his life a little too masterful, a little too much inclined to keep the threads in his own hands, not having strength enough to do work physically himself, but not allowing others to do it; some weakness came upon Sir P. M. Mehta; but that was only to say that he was human.

### CONGRESS CONSTITUTION.

He had in the first place set his face against what was known as the Constitution of the Congress. For many years he resisted the attempt to place the Congress on a regular constitutional basis. There were many whose blood was warmer, whose imagination more active, but whose knowledge of facts, existing conditions and limitations was not equally profound with Sir P. M. Mehta's. They knew that when there were some evils around them which they wanted to attack, the easiest line their hostility would take was an attack upon some individual or other who unhappily stood in their eyes as the embodiment of the wrong as the man tainted with the original sin. So when the city life was bad, we cursed the Corporation President, and when angry with the Government, we cursed the Government or the man next to Government, and when the University was concerned, that poor man the Vice-Chancellor. So it happened that in the Congress forum Sir P. M. Mehta was attacked as the cause of everything that was wrong. Sir Pherozeshah did not speak in later years on the Congress platform, however much he might be attacked. He spoke only in the Subjects' Committee, and when the time came, he stood up to defend himself, pointed out the evils and dangers of a premature constitution, and how it would rob the Congress of its educational value. Such was Mehta's personality, that when he stood up to answer, there was no more questioning after it. His grasp of details, his memory and his presence of mind, at critical times, made him absolutely imperturbable. He was prepared for any emergency, precedents without end he could quote, and when he stood up for any case, that case was fully vindicated.

### A BOMBAY INCIDENT.

Here the speaker recalled an incident within his observation at the Bombay Congress wherein Lala Muralidhar, a brilliant and humorous speaker, found fault with Mehta that he dexterously evaded a promise he had made six months ago, and when questioned by the latter as to why he could not be charged earlier, said he was afraid of his personality. "My personality I cannot help it, gentlemen," said Mehta.

Another incident was mentioned in which a great Bombay educational officer wondered why people admired Mehta so much but found the reason when there was a Senate meeting at which an educational question was hotly discussed without arriving at a conclusion and Sir P. M. Mehta solved it giving the decision like a judge who laid down the law.

Sir P. M Mehta, taking him all in all, used his power to noble and right ends as he saw them. If they imagined what people would say 20 years hence, it would probably be found that his mastery over men was for high and noble purposes only. Mistakes of judgment he must have made, but taking all in all he was a great man.

### THE POLITICAL LEADER.

As regards the political leanings of Sir P. M. Mehta, he belonged to the party called the moderate party. He was loyal to the British connection and believed in that connection with absolute thoroughness and without the slightest reservation and hoped for its continuance for long years. The devotion with which the interests of the Indian National Congress were watched by him was remarkable and nothing was done in regard to it by men like Sir W. Wedderburn, Sir H. Cotton, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and Mr. Gokhale without seeking his advice and guidance and support.

### A COUNCIL INCIDENT.

Before closing his tribute to the various qualities of head and heart of Sir P. M. Mehta, Mr. Sastri alluded to one other incident of which he was an eye-witness, to show of the sturdy independence of Sir P. M. Mehta. In the Council Chamber, it happened that a certain Civilian, whose name he withheld, attributed motives of mischief and dishonesty to him in espousing the cause of the Indian raiyat. Sir Pherozeshah felt the insult so keenly that, as the member finished, he rose from his place to his full height and with his face burning with indignation and anger, gave the reply back: "I cast that accusation in the teeth of him who made it." The Council from the Governor to the Civilian accuser felt that they had provoked the lion, and at the end of the debate all jumped to have a word with Sir [illegible] he might be appeased.

The Hon. Mr. Sastri then unveiled the portrait amidst cheers, and it was garlanded.

## NAVAL CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 18.

KILLED.

Lieut.-Commander J. T. Tenison, Marines.
Captain F. H. Thomas, Marines.
Lieut. S. B. Dundeehooper, Marines.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut. H. H. Grayson, Marines.

INJURED.

Flight-Sub-Lieut. E. A. Pearson. Marines.

It is reported that the Faculty of Law to whom the Senate of the Madras University referred the question of the desirability, or otherwise, of reverting to a two years' course for the B.L. Degree examination, has recommended the reversion to a two years' course.

## THE TERRIBLE "IT."

(Continued from page 5.)

asked for or expected. All our military and naval discussion with the French Staffs had proceeded on the avoved, declared and accepted basis that the British nation must be free to choose if and when the moment came Still they counted on us; they believed that, not for a war of "revanche," but in resistance to naked aggression, they could count on us; and they had made their military, and, even more, their naval dispositions in that hope—not, thank God, unfounded.

### SIR EDWARD GREY'S POLICY.

The foreign policy of Sir Edward Grey in the fateful hours that followed—for every hour of that week might have counted, and every hour will be brought under the scrutiny of postevity—was simple: not to encourage France and Russia into ambitious courses by any assurance that we should take their side: not to let Germany suppose we were afraid or unable to fight her: to try somewhere, somehow, to get both sides to parley round a table. To this must be added the Admiralty policy —"Ready." And had there not been a deliberate overriding intention to make war on the part of Germany, to which intention the Emperor William had consciously and resolutely given his support, Sir Edward Grey would unquestionably have succeeded. But against the ram of a stubborn purpose nothing could avail.

It has often been asked whether Great Britain could have prevented the war at this stage by an immediate declaration that she stood by France and Russia. It was not possible in the state of public or parliamentary or Cabinet opinion which then existed to make such a declaration without tearing the nation in half. But had it been possible, would it have succeeded? The answer according to all we knew to-day is certainly that it would not.

We cannot now tell at what precise moment the Emperor's decision to make war was taken. Whether it was weeks or months or years before the event is not yet probable. Perhaps it was after Agadir; perhaps it was when the Balkan States defeated Turkey; perhaps it was when the fifty million capital tax in Germany was decreed. Perhaps it was not taken until the murder of the Archduke at Sarajevo. Preparations, however elaborate, however prolonged, however extensive, are not necessarily malignant. The rather dubious maxim *Si vis pacem*, etc., can always be invoked. But at some point in this system of world-wide, lifelong preparation, came the decision to pull the trigger. We can be sure—or almost sure—that this point had already been passed in the last week of July, 1914, and that the will that decreed the terms of the Serbian ultimatum had already resolved to launch the armies.

### STUNNED INTO AGREEMENT.

A strange week to live! A week of passionate argument and grave action. A week lived in a world of small compass and immense importance. A week lived on one side of the Horse Guards-parade, among only a few well-known faces, in tumultuous anxiety; and on the other side a vast, smooth organisation working with exact precision; and beyond only vague impressions of wondering, inquiring eyes; and an over-growing turmoil of discordant counsels heard or half-heard as an unnoticed accompaniment.

And each hour the despatches flowed in and the certainty of war grew stronger, and the struggle of honest opinion in the Cabinet became more intense, and one after another Sir Edward Grey plied his efforts for peace, and one after another the levers that bring the Navy into full preparedness were pulled hard over; until at last diplomacy was exhausted and the Cabinet was stunned into agreement by the Belgian crime, and the Fleet was ready.

The doors of the council room opened, and those whose views had in the end prevailed, or had been carried by the march of events, came out into the outer air. War was resolved on. How to explain it to the country, to Parliament, to the Empire! How to convince the millions who in this free land are the final arbiters! How to convince distant Dominions and great Dependencies. Not that we doubted the result. The instinct of the British Empire is unerring. But the facts, the arguments, were so numerous and complex, the issue so fearful and so immediate, that the task seemed formidable in the extreme. But it was all unneeded.

The same process of conversion and conviction that had convulsed the Cabinet for a week had been simultaneously accomplished in each individual true-beating heart; and already in every quarter of the globe the British race and all who share their fortunes and inheritance had sprung to arms.

Then began what, with all the disappointments and disillusions, with all the mismanagement and shortcomings, the long, drab periods of toil and suffering, the stabbing flashes of intolerable pain, shall yet prove to be the most glorious as it is the most dear-bought page in the story of our race and island.

## ADMIRAL'S DIVORCED WIFE.

### SENTENCED TO PRISON FOR STEALING.

Stated to be the divorced wife of an admiral, Ethel Crooke, forty-eight, was sentenced at the West London police-court, in mail week, to six weeks' hard labour for stealing a quantity of wearing apparel worth £18 belonging to Miss Bevan, of Westgate-terrace, South Kensington.

Detective-sergeant Harman, said the prisoner was a highly educated woman, and after being divorced from the admiral was granted an allowance of £10 a month by the co-respondent in the divorce suit, an officer in the Army.

She had, however, given way to drink, and had been convicted previously of theft from lodgings, while in two houses where she had recently lodged mysterious fires broke out.

## RAILWAY ZULUM.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The letter of your correspondent "No Insane Economy" has struck a sympathetic cord in the heart of every lover of humanity and every genuine lover of India.

To mention "Company Management" (of railways) and efficiency or "satisfactory public service" in one and the same breath is to speak of a thing and its antithesis. "Company Management" is synonymous with economy purchased at the expense of the happiness of third class passengers and at the cost of Indian trade and industries." This is the matured opinion of every one who is free from the taint of corruption by the companies. "Do away with the companies and stop the fountain source of all the mischief" is the insistent cry heard from every direction. The Indian papers have almost unanimously declared themselves in favour of State management.

It is the most solemn and sacred duty of every true Indian, whether he be a member of a Chamber of Commerce, or of a Passenger Association, a member of a Legislative Council or of a Provincial Congress Committee, to seize the present opportunity to wipe off that system of management which is based on "economy-at-the-sacrifice of-all-public-convenience" and to substitute in its place State Management, which is based on "public convenience-at-all-costs." Every educated Indian should realize that the education which he has received imposes on him the heavy responsibility of exercising all the influence, great or little, that he may have, (and it is a maxim of practical politics that the cumulative result of the very insignificant influence of a large number of ordinary individuals is greater than that of a few highly placed personages) on the side of State Management which will, *gradually but certainly*, give the public the most satisfactory service and open up new avenues of employment, business development, and industrial expansion for his countrymen. Every young man must take an oath to agitate constantly till State Management has replaced the accursed company management on every railway.—Yours, etc.,

R. GUPTA.

## THE DEATH OF A PASSENGER ON BHAVNAGAR RAILWAY.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I was surprised to read the article contributed by "Humanity" and published in your issue of 27th May, 1916 to which my attention was recently drawn and I regret to observe that an absolutely false account of the cause of the passenger's death has been circulated through the medium of your paper thereby damaging the reputation which the Bhavnagar State Railway has always enjoyed of looking after the convenience of its passengers.

The facts of the case are (1) that there was an intense heat wave in Kathiawar on the date in question, (2) that the passenger succumbed to it having already been suffering from fever, (3) that the roof of the carriage was not of iron as stated, neither was there a veritable rain of cinders, (4) that the largest number of passengers in the whole train in which there was accommodation for 402 passengers, was 301½ between Wadhwan Junction, and Ranpur and the lowest number 160, (5) that the deceased was the only passenger between Wadhwan Junction and Ranpur in a compartment capable of holding eight passengers, (6) that death was due to sun-stroke as certified by the Medical Officer who attended on him and last, though not least, that (7) a close relation of the deceased has written to me stating that death was due to sun-stroke and thanking this railway for the help rendered to the deceased by the Guard.

I am in possession of independent and thoroughly reliable evidence in support of what I have stated above, which proves that the entire story for which your correspondent is responsible is a mere fiction.

I shall be obliged therefore if you will publish these facts now in your valued paper.

I enclose copies of the evidence referred to.—Yours, etc.,

S. IYER.
Traffic Superintendent,
Bhavnagar State Railway.

Bhavnagar Para, 19th Aug. 1916.

[The evidence enclosed with the above letter is too lengthy for publication. It consists of (1) a letter from a relative of the deceased thanking the guard of the train for his attention to the deceased; (2) the statement of the Head Guard showing that there was no overcrowding, and that in fact there were at the most, at any time, only three persons in the compartment which is constructed to carry eight and that every attention was given to the deceased from the moment of his being taken ill; (3) the medical certificate showing that the deceased died of exhaustion brought on by sunstroke; (4) a report of the Chief Constable, main line, recording the statements of several persons, the station-master, passengers and others, confirming the above and stating that the railway officials went out of their way to do everything that was possible both before and after the deceased's death; (5) a statement showing that the train could accommodate 402 passengers but never had more than 301½ in it on the day in question.

We published the correspondent's account referred to owing to its circumstantial character. We are glad to learn that the real facts were not as stated by him.]

The B. B. and C. I. Railway line between Rani and Jowali was breached yesterday. Passengers and mails are being transhipped. Through communication will probably be restored in three days.

## ALLEGED PROMISE TO FRIENDS.

### SINGULAR CLAIM AGAINST STORE DIRECTOR.

A strange action against Sir Richard Burbidge, managing director of Harrod's Stores, came before Mr. Justice Neville in the Chancery Division on the day on which the mail left.

The case which, was described by counsel as "troublesome and painful," was brought by Mr. Wm. Humphrey Golding and his wife, Mrs. Georgina Frances Golding, to enforce alleged verbal contracts, under which they said they were to receive £1,000 a year during their joint lives, and in the event of the death of Sir Richard that he should, by will, leave them two capital sums of £8,000 and £12,000.

The defence was a denial that there was a word of truth in the suggestion that there was a promise or a contract of any kind, and that such payments as had been made were in the nature of a gratuity.

Mr. McCall, K.C., opening the case for the plaintiffs, said Mr. Golding was a brewer carrying on business at Sevenoaks. Mrs. Golding was the daughter of Mr. George Nelson Watts, who was a well-known surveyor of Kensington and a friend of the defendant. who was then plain Mr. Burbidge, Mrs. Golding became acquainted with the defendant about 1900, and in the following year she married a Dr. Paul Jones, who had a practice near Harrod's Stores, and was medical attendant to the Burbidge family.

### A VIOLENT SCENE.

In 1907 Dr. and Mrs. Jones were on very bad terms and the relationship between them culminated in a scene of very great violence by the husband against his wife. Sir Richard intervened to protect the wife, and sent her with a companion to Eastbourne, paying all the expenses. It was clear to Sir Richard that a divorce must follow, and in due course Dr. Jones presented a petition against his wife, citing Mr. Golding as co-respondent.

Sir Richard advised that the best thing to do was for the lady to allow the divorce to go through, and then to marry the co-respondent. He instructed a solicitor to appear for Mrs. Jones and the co-respondent, and paid the costs. He then entered into the agreements that if there was a divorce Mr. Golding was to marry Mrs Jones, and he would pay them £1,000 a year during their joint lives, and secure by will the payment to them on his death two capital sums of £8,000 and £12,000. He also promised to secure Mr. Golding directorships which would bring him in at least £1,000 a year.

### "VERBAL AGREEMENTS."

The agreements were all verbal, and were made on various occasions at Sir Richard's office at Harrod's, at his house in Chelsea, at the Charing Cross Hotel etc. In the early part of 1908 Sir Richard suggested to Mrs. Jones as she then was, that she should place under his control property she possessed, amounting to £1,400, and at his request she placed the matter in the hands of Mr. Baddeley, who was the defendant's solicitor.

Mr. Golding at this time was thinking of disposing of his brewery business to a Mr. McLeod, his partner, but Sir Richard advised him to remain in the business, saying that he would see that he lost nothing by it. The defendant and Mrs. Jones and Mr. Golding were constantly together that year. Sir Richard took them to the seaside, paying all expenses. He wrote frequently to the lady, and in such terms of warm affection as might be expected from a father to an affectionate daughter. All the correspondence, which was very voluminous, answered to that description

### AN EXPENSIVE HOUSE.

At the request of Sir Richard the plaintiffs took a somewhat expensive house at Shepperton, which had been occupied by the defendant himself. Apart from the income promised by Sir Richard, it was entirely beyond their means. Mrs. Golding had an income of about £300 a year, and the most Mr. Golding was entitled to draw from the brewery was a similar sum, so that it would have been impossible for them to have taken such a place without this definite promise to look forward to.

In the following month Sir Richard also advised them to take a lease of 49 Albert Hall-mansions for residence during the winter. It was taken at a rent of £150 a year. The decree nisi was made absolute in November, 1908.

### THE MARRIAGE.

At the time the defendant was somewhat seriously ill, and he proposed that the marriage should take place at once, and renewed his promises to both of them.

The husband and wife proposed to spend the honeymoon in Ireland, but at the request of the defendant they remained in England, and he spent a considerable time with them during the honeymoon.

The first payment under the contract to provide the income was made on February 8, 1909. At that time the £1,000 a year was paid half to the husband and half to the wife. A third will was made, under which Mrs. Golding received a considerable benefit. In 1909 Mr. McLeod was paid the £5,000 he had put into the brewery, and defendant guaranteed the advance of that amount by the bank. With regard to the promised directorships, Mr. Golding had been made a director of Amalgam (Ltd.) at £100 a year, which he still retained.

### AN UNFORTUNATE DISPUTE.

In January, 1910, Sir Richard proposed that the £1,000 a year should be paid to Mrs. Golding, and from then up to the end of 1913 it was regularly paid to her. It was the defendant's wish, expressed on many occasions, that the arrangement he had entered into should be kept secret from all the members of his family.

In September, 1911, plaintiffs were provided by the defendant with a new flat at Albert Hall Mansions, into which they moved at an increased rent. In several years the sums paid by the defendant amounted to between £2,000 and £3,000.

The relations between the parties continued up to nearly the end of 1913 as confidential and affectionate as they had been from the time of the marriage, but a most unfortunate dispute now arose, which culminated in a meeting at defendant's office at Harrods on January 5. On that occasion Sir Richard said he had received a letter from Mr. Golding making a grave accusation against him of immoral relations with Mrs. Golding. No such charge was made, and Mrs. Golding repudiated it at once, saying there was no foundation for it.

### PAYMENTS DISCONTINUED.

But from that time on, whether or not, Sir Richard continued to have the feeling that this groundless charge had been made against him. He discontinued all payments, and referred Mrs. Golding to a solicitor to settle the terms upon which the promised income could be secured. There were prolonged negotiations, nothing resulted, and, finally the plaintiffs felt that their only alternative was to bring this action.

As Mrs. Golding was giving evidence, Mr. Justice Neville asked if he could be of any assistance in settling the case.

Sir John Simon: The defence is that there is not a word of truth in the suggestion that there was a promise or contract of any kind.

His Lordship: Very well.

## PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION.

### REPORT TO BE PUBLISHED SHORTLY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 21.

The following Press communiqué has been issued:—

The Royal Commission appointed in 1912 to enquire into and report on various matters connected with the Public Services in India submitted their report to his Majesty in due course; but in the abnormal circumstances created by the war and having regard to the probability that the subject matter of the Commissioners' recommendation would provoke considerable discussion in the Press and elsewhere, it was thought advisable to postpone the publication and consideration of the report for the time being. The prolongation of the war has however, altered the position and His Majesty's Government and the Government of India are now agreed that the advantages of the early consideration of the Report, particularly in so far as it is concerned with the increased employment of Indians in the Public Services, outweigh any inconvenience that, might arise from the public discussion during the war of the Commissioners' recommendations. His Majesty's Government in consultation with the Government of India have therefore decided to publish the report simultaneously in England and in India as soon as the necessary arrangements for printing and despatch to India can be completed.

## RAILWAY TRAIN THIEF.

### SENTENCED TO 10 YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Aug. 21.

The man who attacked and robbed Mrs. De La Fosse on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway near Rosa recently, has been sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment with three months' solitary confinement under Section 397, I.P.C.

## RAILWAY CONGESTION DUE TO COAL TRAFFIC.

### PUNJAB CHAMBER'S LETTER TO RAILWAY BOARD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Aug. 21.

The Punjab Chamber of Commerce has sent a letter to the Railway Board on the subject of railway congestion, in the course of which it says:—

The Committee of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce understand that it was the diversion of the coal traffic from sea to rail that was mainly the cause of the congestion that took place last year and early this year. This coal traffic, it has been pointed out, is mainly long distance traffic and the Committee understand that it has been proposed to raise the rates in order to compensate the railways concerned. It is seen from the figures of the earnings of the railways that the traffic slacks off in the months from June to November. Something has therefore to be done to induce the movement of coal to be brought in as early in these months as possible, so that stocks will have accumulated by the end of the year sufficiently large to meet the demand from industries through the produce season. This, the Committee think, can best be brought about by special rates for the carriage of coal from June to say, the 15th of November. To obtain any practical result from this suggestion it would be necessary to inform the public without delay because the stocking of coal involves the locking up of money and finance and other arrangements obviously have to be made by merchants and manufacturers to make it possible.

At the annual meeting of the Calcutta Marwari Sahayak Samiti, the Secretary of the Samiti said the Samiti spent Rs. 42,000 during last year for relief of distress of which over Rs. 20,000 were spent for affording relief to the famine-stricken people in Rajputana. The Samiti provided 16,900 families with food during the distress caused by floods in East Bengal.

## ONLY THE BEGINNING.

### RUSSIAN CHIEF OF STAFF'S PROPHECY.

General Alexieff, Chief of the Russian Staff, in an interview with the Petrograd correspondent of the "Times" in mail week, said:—

"What has already been done on the Anglo-French and Russian fronts is merely a beginning. This is the forty-eighth day of our offensive (the interview took place on July 22), and there is another considerable period of tolerable weather before us. The most interesting and most profitable part of the work is still ahead. The new British Army and the war-tried troops of France are doing splendidly. We could not possibly have looked for more from them. As regards our Italian Ally, it may be hoped that their well-conceived strategy will soon bring them into possession of the Trentino, whence they will be in a position seriously to cripple the Austrians.

"We must expect occasional set-backs. The weather is at present against us. Rain has been falling for many days along our whole front. The Dniester has already risen nearly 10ft., and the Pruth over 16ft., That means that we shall have much more trouble with our communications. Other minor disappointments are also inevitable—for instance, in our first attempt to break the German lines at Baranovitchi. But the main points of our plan of campaign are unaffected thereby.

TWO-FOLD FOUNDATION.

"My confidence is based on a two-fold foundation The first is that the Allies are advancing simultaneously. The enemy is no longer able to fight us piecemeal, as he was last year. The second is that the Germans have used up their reserves, and the talk about a huge reserve army hidden in the interior has been proved to be mere bluff. They do not possess men or materials to form new units.

"And in this connection one may add that the internal situation of Germany is decidedly critical. All sources of information concur that disorders have broken out in every quarter of the Empire. The German Government is daily increasing its output of lies in the vain hope that the people, reading them, will forget their privations."

General Alexieff went on to give illustrations of the "desperate shortage" of the German armies, and to praise the work of General Sakharoff on the South-Western front.

"The operations on the Riga front," he added, "are slower owing to topographical difficulties."

## A BESIEGED EMPIRE

### PLAIN TALKING IN GERMANY.

Apparently as a reply to the demands of those who in Germany are constantly wanting to know what German peace terms are, the "Frankfurter Zeitung," in a review of the two years of war, bluntly tells its readers (says the Rotterdam correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph") that they are besieged, and that only the besiegers can now end the struggle. It says:—

As hitherto, Germany will oppose the plans to destroy its national existence the heroism of its fighters and the determination of its whole population. It is necessary to realise in full seriousness that, according to all human reckoning there still lies before us a considerable period of exertion in fighting and sacrifice before the enemy gives up his mad undertaking.

In these circumstances it gives us some anxiety that in Germany people continue to talk about the war objects, and to dispute about them with as much excitement as if peace were to be concluded to morrow and there remained nothing for us to do but to unite as to our war objects.

Germany is a besieged forfress: therefore, everything depends upon the besiegers as to when an end will be made of the bloody work. That fortress will never haul down its flag, we know very well, but our enemies do not know it.

Yet the phrase "holding out," heard so much in the earlier days of the war, is now beginning to gain its real significance Much has been learned since that time. We have experienced that the French people although the enemies of its forms of civilisation definitely announced its decadence, has found in itself a force of resistance which compels us to high respect.

Also, the clever people who were always telling us that the English would fight "until the last Belgian" have become dumb and that, is a gain. The more we shake off from ourselves such vain styles of talking and foolish underestimation of the enemy the stronger will become our will to secure our future safety.


## COUGHS, COLDS, AND CHEST TROUBLES.

A remedy that never fails.

A remedy that is on a different plane altogether from ordinary cough preparations; a remedy that does not suppress the cough by means of narcotics but cures by bringing health to the lungs, health to the bronchial system, health to the entire breathing mechanism—that remedy is Veno's Lightning Cough Cure.

The efficacy of Veno's is in no sort of doubt. If you take it, you must benefit as others have benefitted in all parts of this vast Empire. It is this wonderful reliability that has made Veno's Lightning Cough Cure so universally popular. Veno's cures because everything in it has curative power on some part of the respiratory system, the result being a combination of healing agents which enable the breathing organs to throw off the trouble easily and quickly. Trust Veno's to cure coughs and colds, bronchitis, lung troubles, influenza, sore throat, weak chest, nasal catarrh, blood-spitting, bad breathing and children's coughs. For convenience in use Veno's Lightning Cough Cure is packed in tablet form, and sold by Chemists and Bazaars throughout India. Price, As. 12 and Re. 1-8. 539—1


## INDIAN MINIATURES.

### COLLECTION AT GOUPIL GALLERY.

A very interesting collection of Indian miniatures is now on view at the Goupil Gallery. The miniatures are the property of Clara Lady Vincent, and are to be sold for the benefit of the Star and Garter Fund for the home for disabled soldiers and sailors, and for the funds of the Continental work of the Girls' Friendly Society.

Something like half the miniatures are portraits, the remainder being studies of various Indian buildings, and among the latter are to be found some of the most interesting exhibits. That is not to say that the portraits are inferior; on the contrary, many of them are exquisite works of art drawn with great delicacy and imagination. In the fine delineation and the fragile outline of the other miniatures there lies, however, a stronger appeal.

Among the portraits is a charming study entitled, 20, "The Favourite Queen of the King of Lucknow." The face is drawn with perfect understanding, while the graceful figure, draped in charming robes, completes a delightful picture, marred only by an inferior, and it may be added impossible, background. 21, "Totee Begum of Persia," is also an admirable conception, and so is 7, "King Akbar," which, besides being a remarkable study in curious tints, is full of character. 1, "Retinue of Akbar Shah, King of Delhi," has little to commend it except its wealth of colour, which by the way can hardly be seen for the number of figures in the picture.

One of the best miniatures in the other section of the exhibition is 26, "La Martiniere, Lucknow," where the building is in the centre in bold outline, and above it the blue sky, flecked with puffs of white while in front is the terrace and approach in brown, with salients of green on either side. In 31 and 32, "Two Views of Kootub Minar," we are given opposite views of the Tower of Victory erected by Kutab-ud-din-Aibeg, and of them the latter is to be preferred, for the colour is more strongly marked and the outline clearer. Many points of interest are presented by 33 and 34, "Two Views of the Taj." In the former the Taj is seen across the Jumna, while in the latter the opposite view is given, showing the beautiful approach to the mausoleum, and of the two there can be little doubt that this is the more adequate from the artistic standpoint. For its delicacy of perception 39, "Sikh Temple at Amritsar," has many claims to be considered one of the best exhibits, though the outline in the still water might with advantage have been more obvious. 43, "Delhi Church," is notable for the amazing workmanship displayed in its execution. Of the others mention may be made of 27, "Courtyard of Nizam Ooldemut at Delhi," a clever colour contrast, where the red tints in the building stand out in glaring relief to the whitish grey contour and the light blue sky; 29, "Jumma Musjid of Delhi," a study in brick red, relieved by a white and blue sky effect; and 28, "Secundra," where brown is the predominant colour.

## B. 11'S DARING.

### £3,500 AWARD TO HER CREW,

In the Prize Court on July 24 Sir Samuel Evans was asked to award prize bounty to Lieutenant Norman Holbrook, V.C., commander of the British submarine B11, and her ship's company, for sinking the Turkish battleship Mesudieh off Chanak in the Dardanelles on December 13 1914, after the submarine had dived under five lines of enemy mines.

The Mesudieh normally carried a complement of 600, but it was contended she had many more on board at the time. She was torpedoed because of German ratings and troops. Lieutenant Holbrook was awarded the V.C. in recognition of the daring character of this exploit.

Mr. D. Stephens presented the case on behalf of the claimants.

Mr. Stephens explained that the Mesudieh was a battleship of the Sultan, of about 10,000 tons. Lieutenant Holbrook was the first of the daring submarine officers to get through the minefields of the Narrows into the Dardanelles.

VOLUNTARY ATTEMPT.

Lieutenant Holbrook, giving evidence, said he applied to the Senior Submarine Officer for permission to make the attempt. The Mesudieh was torpedoed at 800 yards. He came up, continued the lieutenant after three minutes, and found the battleship's deck awash with the water. She was going down stern first. His submarine was fired at by the forts all round, but he managed to get away and to return uninjured.

The crew of the submarine was fourteen and two officers, sixteen all old. Later, officers of the Flying Corps went over the scene, and saw the Mesudieh lying on the bottom.

Sir Samuel Evans: All I can say, Lieutenant Holbrook, is that you showed splendid courage.

Counsel for the Crown said it had been suggested that there were 700 on board the sunken battleship. The Secretary of the Admiralty in an affidavit expressed himself cautiously on that head.

His Lordship: I don't think this is a case where I ought to encourage any splitting of straws. I declare the officers and crew of Submarine B11 are entitled to prize bounty as being the only vessel present that brought about the destruction of the Turkish battleship Mesudieh, and I think I am justified in adding a percentage to the complement ordinarly carried by that battleship. I declare the number on board to be 700. Nobody can say I am wrong, and I hope I am right. (Laughter.) The prize bounty awarded will be £3,500.

The Acting General Traffic Manager, B. B. and C. I. Railway Co., informs that the train service on the Broach-Jambusar Railway was resumed at 16-0 o'clock on Monday.

## CENSOR'S MUSEUM.

### DEVICES TO DECEIVE THE POST OFFICE.

An interesting museum—a collection that has been gathered together since the commencement of the war—is described by "The Times."

It is the museum of the Censor, and all the exhibits represent attempts that have been made to frustrate the watchfulness of the British Navy.

"Somewhere across the sea in a neutral country there has grown up an industry that is essentially the product of the war. With great pains and ingenuity the men who do these things seek to make things seem what they are not. That is their one object in life. They have reduced the thing to a fine art, so that now they can make a pound of lard appear like a copy of the "Springfield Republican" or a packet of pure rubber look like a bundle of narcissus bulbs.

"There is one specimen that has not even been disguised. It is a parcel of 15lb. of bacon. That is not very unusual, but this bacon is not as other bacon—that is evident. The man who was sending this to Germany thought so much of his gift that he sent it letter post and pasted stamps on it to the value of 15s., 1s., for every lb. of bacon in the package. Somewhere in Germany there is a family still waiting in very much the same way that Mother Hubbard's dog had to wait.

"All these innocent bundles of newspapers are not what they seem. The neatly rolled ends are but cleverly made plugs of paper and wood. Pull one of these plugs out and you will find a long sausage-shaped bag of calico containing anything from sliced ham to Para rubber, from rice to tobacco."

In one corner of the museum there is a collection of quite another kind. These are the medals struck to commemorate German victories on sea and land and in the land of fancy as well. One is to commemorate the victory of the battle-cruiser squadrons in their attacks on Hartlepool and Lowestoft.

"There are two Iron Crosses. They are the original article, and were being sent from Germany to a child of the Fatherland forcibly exiled in a country oversea through the inconsiderateness of the British Fleet. The consigner was the maker of the crosses, the head of the firm that supplies them to the German Government, and in a covering letter he naively suggests that if the recipient cannot wear the decorations in the country they are living in without raising doubt as to how they won them in this war they are to say that they were given them in the war of 1870! So much for the Emperor's highest military decoration for valour."

Boots are apparently needed in Germany for there are numerous parcels that have been intercepted containing footwear of all sorts.

## INDIAN CHIVALRY.

### A GERMAN PRISONER'S TRIBUTE.

Mr. Philip Gibbs, who represents the "Daily Chronicle" on the Western front, tells a story illustrating the inborn chivalry of the Indian troops. It came to him from a German prisoner, and relates to the famous charge of the King's Dragoon Guards and Deccan Horse on the Somme. His informant was a linguist, having been an accountant in the North-German Lloyd, and gave him a choice of conversation in French, Italian, Greek, or English. "I let him do the talking," says Mr. Gibbs, "and, standing there in a barbed wire entanglement, surrounded by hundreds of young Germans, unshaven, dusty, haggard, and war-worn, but still strong and sturdy men, he described vividly the horrors of the woods up by the two Bazentins, where he and these comrades of his had lain under the last bombardment. They had but little cover except what they could scrape out beneath the roots of trees. And the trees crashed upon them, smashing the limbs o' men, and shells burst and buried men in deep pits, and the wounded lay groaning under great branches, which pinned them to the ground, or in the open, where other shells were bursting. From what I can make out some of the men here retreated across the country between Bazentin and Dolville Woods, for they were the men who were captured by our cavalry.

"'My comrades were afraid,' said this German sergeant. 'They cried out to me that the Indians would kill their prisoners, and that we should die if we surrendered. But I said, "That is not true, comrades. It is only a tale. Let us go forward very quietly with our hands up." So in that way we went, and the Indian horsemen closed about us, and I spoke to one of them, asking for mercy for our men, and he was very kind, and a gentleman, and we surrendered to him safely.'

"He was glad to be alive, this man who come from Wiesbaden."

This heart-stirring episode reminds one of the behaviour of a French trooper at Waterloo. He met a mounted English officer who had been separated from his unit in the heat of battle, and raised his sabre to deliver a mortal wound. But, observing that his enemy had lost his right arm in a previous encounter, the gallant Gaul saluted him and rode on! Could Germany produce similar instances of tenderness in the hour of triumph?


## HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out. They are succeeding with it, too.

So are many in all stages of intellectuality.

Available everywhere but it must be Kaminia Oil.


## POONA ENGINEERING COLLEGE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is with no little amusement that I find your correspondent, "Another B. E. (Civil)," fighting shy of the main issue and feeling himself satisfied with "pointing out," though not establishing, "the utility, scope and necessity" of the "imaginary grievance." I regret I cannot undertake to tire the public with proving what I have already proved that the Probationer's Class does not afford a larger scope of admissions and, as it is run, is of no value or practical use. I am sensible of the fact that if I do so I lay myself open to the charge of "ringing endless changes" on the same subject.

I can perhaps understand that metaphors are not clear to a man making free use of high-flowing language and idioms. But I cannot understand how my very plain question on the supposed solution of the difficulty of admissions remains unanswered. Are the public to take it that there is none. And is it—I confess I feel ashamed to ask this—that because your correspondent is a product of the system which sent out "manuscript" or "supposed accomplished engineers," he fails to see the simple reasoning that calls into question the futility of making our youths repeat the study of subjects of secondary importance and undergo some smith's work? I admit I put this question with no small risk of being accused of harping on the same chord. But I have a plain, matter-of-fact case. I do not therefore need taking shelter under any "hair-splittings" which I challenge your correspondent to point out in my previous letters. I believe it is the duty of every man who enters the arena of public controversy to prove his statements and not hurl loose and reckless charges.

Admitting the necessity of "efficiently trained engineers," I do not flout the methods by which efficiency is to be attained, but I do flout the methods by which the Olympic gods ruling over the destinies of my *alma mater* try to attain it.

Once again running the risk of repetitions I find that the addition of some smith's work to the engineering course will make students know, use and work machines, sketch and handle tools and understand "the property and applicability of materials" with which the future engineer has to deal. How does this compare with what Principal Allen is reported to have said, as stated in the letter of "Past Student," published just above the one under reply?

When you ring out the old and when you ring in the new, it is easy to decry the old. But howsoever "the old order changeth, yielding place to the new," it must not be forgotten that the product of the old order has not been a group of draftsmen and estimate-makers, of tabulators and advertisers, but a great and mighty host of whom the profession—and far more, she who sent them out, have every reason to be proud.

Your correspondent does well to warn the public of prophecies. I may point out that the prophecy that the Probationers' Class will be "really a boon" is your correspondents, though I must admit it has been a revelation unto us all.

Before concluding I may be allowed to point out clearly show your correspondent has fought shy of the main issue. We have protested against "the audacity to run a four-years' course against a three-years course prescribed by the Senate." Our grievance lies in the attempt to make education "expensive and prolonged and consequently prohibitive." By all means lengthen it, by all means make it costly, never mind if it become prohibitive, if it be only in the interest of real efficiency. Does the Probationers' Class lead to such efficiency? Even the very founder has dared not to say so. Why then let it enter the Engineering curricula like a creeping worm?

I do not claim to pose as the champion of the destinies of any juveniles. But I dare acknowledge to have the welfare of the education of my countrymen at heart. You, Sir, have fought their battles in the cause of the spread and growth of education and I am sure you will not refuse to accord hearing to a humble fighter.—Yours, etc.,

B. E. (CIVIL).

## SANSKRIT TEXT BOOKS,

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In response to my protest against the introduction of *Ritusanhar* in the College, your correspondent "An Admirer of Kalidas" while trying to drag me under an accusation of totally waning in taste to appreciate the poetical merits of Kalidas, "The Prince of Poets," has himself placed in a sympathetic situation, in failing to grasp the open and exact tenor of my protest.

I never denied the excellence of the text in question, nor am I less appreciative of Kalidas than the admirer himself is; but he has totally overlooked the fact that even though the work in itself is unparalleled, yet the College which is swarmed by young and inexperienced matrics is certainly not a place for expounding the amorous sentiments which Kalidas has so ably depicted. In introducing this Text Book, I am still of opinion, that the University authorities never considered the question of *place party and period*; or otherwise those educational pioneers who give so much stress upon the cultivation of "Morality" of the students, would never have forced the Professors to explain the intensely amorous verses of the cantos. I defer quoting a few selections for fear of offending the minds of the opposite sex; but I request the admirer to say if he is still prepared to maintain that Canto V. for example, can safely be expounded amidst an audience of students of both sexes.—Yours, etc.

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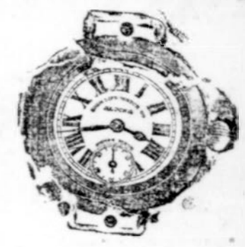

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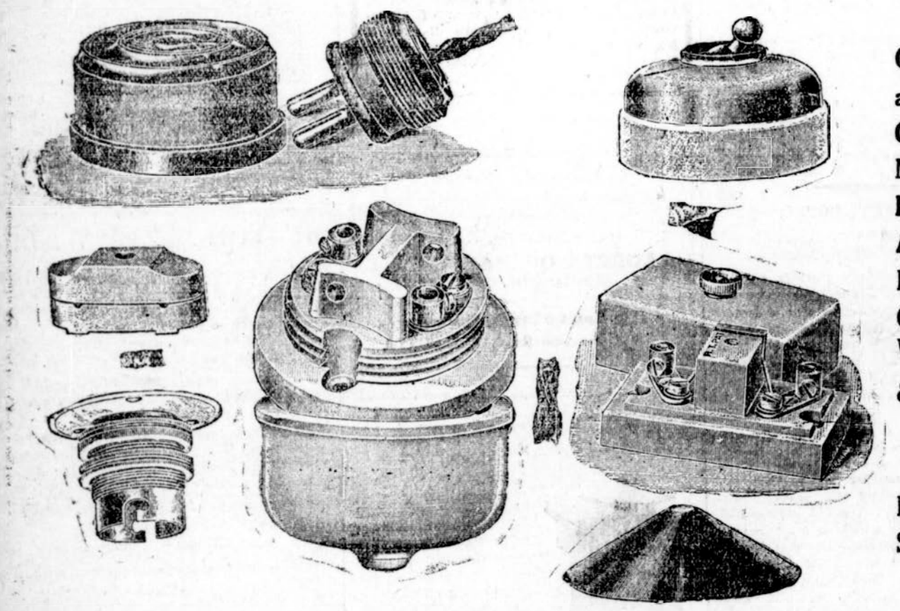

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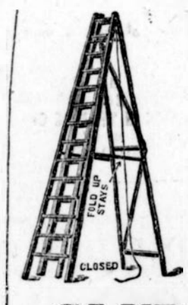


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